Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MAY 23RD 1959 20 CENTS

WE ARE BEING DECEIVED ABOUT ATOMIC FALL-OUT

by Peter Whitehouse

How Industry Chooses a Site

by Ian B. Browne

Does Canada Really Want Immigrants?

by Robert Jamieson

Summer Music for Vancouver and Stratford

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VOL. 74 No. 11 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3340

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Contributing Editors: Maxwell Cohen (Foreign Affairs), Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, John A. Irving, Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, Edwin Copps (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York). **Subscription Prices:** Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years; $10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. $5.00 per year; all others $6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Limited, Room 708, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Canada.

President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; General Manager, Gordon Rumgay; Assistant Comptroller, George Colvin; Circulation Manager, Arthur Phillips.

Director of Advertising: Donald R. Shepherd. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal., San Francisco, Don R. Pickens Company, 166 Geary Street; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4.

PICTURE CREDITS: Page 9, Wide World; Pages 10, 11, Wide World, Feiffer; Pages 12, 13, Jules Feiffer; Pages 14, 15, Vancouver Festival Society, Stratford Festival Society; Pages 16, 17, United Kingdom Information Service, Aluminum Company of Canada; Pages 18, 19, Gilbert A. Milne, Hamilton District Industrial Commission, Midland Chamber of Commerce; Pages 20, 21, New York State Department of Commerce, Vermont Development Commission; Pages 22, 23, Alan Mercer; Page 30, Clarke Irwin, British Book Service.

INSIDE STORY

Are the people of the United States and Canada being deliberately kept in the dark on the increasing peril of atomic fall-out? Experts of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission —none of them biologists or geneticists — continue to play down the danger. But, on examination, the record speaks for itself and it has an alarming story to tell. Montreal writer **Peter Whitehouse,** beginning on Page 9, documents carefully and extensively "The Great Deception on Atomic Fall-Out".

A cheerful earfull awaits discriminating music lovers who will attend this year's two important music festivals at Stratford and Vancouver. For a preview of each, together with some comment on the fare, by Professor **Graham George,** Resident Musician at Queen's University, and SN critic **Lincoln Spalding** respectively, see Pages 14 and 15.

Probably very few Canadians understand that our most important contributions to the "developing" nations are scholars and trained administrators. Even fewer realize how much we ourselves are gaining in this intellectual exchange — a transaction in the best interests of both partners. The best illustration of this, writes **Dr. J. R. Kidd,** Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, on Page 16, is our relationship with the new Federation of the West Indies.

A new intangible—climate for capital —is often the determining factor in where an industry decides to locate. Many civic boards of trade and other drum-beaters for new industry fail to recognize just how important the intangible aspects of a community are to industry. **Ian B. Browne,** Ottawa planning consultant, tells what Canadian communities should do to improve their attraction, on Page 18.

Canada talks a lot about immigrants and sometimes does something about them. Whether or not that something is the right thing occasionally causes heartburnings among the recently arrived. **Robert Jamieson,** member of a family of determined immigrants — Canada, New Zealand, Australia and Pakistan—gives us a fairly sharp rap on the knuckles for some of our attitudes which he blames on our lack of knowledge of current overseas conditions. For his outspoken view see "Does Canada Really Want Immigrants?" on Page 22.

Letters

Fixed Freight Rates

Your article by Robert Jamieson "The Case Against Fixed Freight Rates" [SN April 11] bears a correction when quoting G. F. Buckingham of the Canadian Pacific Railway, relative to his paragraph on Agreed Charges.

Since 1950, the railways of Canada, through the Canadian Freight Association, have issued and published over 650 special tariffs to special shippers under Agreed Charges.

These Agreed Charges are fixed for large shippers at the rate of approximately ⅓ to ½ of what the general freight rate would be.

This means in effect the general freight shippers of this country are subsidizing the larger industries in their shipments because since many of these Agreed Charges have been put into effect we have had nearly 30% increase in freight rates and in very few cases have there been increases in Agreed Charges. In fact, Agreed Charge No. 48, which has been in existence since 1952, is now undergoing changes where there will be a decrease anywhere from 25 to 40% depending on the distance.

The general public in their general freight increases are paying for these. The railways in effect have been receiving increases by the front door in having sundry small people to pay for their operations in general freight increases, but through the Canadian Freight Association, the railways have now issued over 650 Agreed Charges, to preferred shippers, which are in effect discounts going out the back door. Is it any wonder that the Canadian National Railways show a deficit of $51,000,000?

Agreed Charge No. 48, which affects the petroleum industry, is an Agreed Charge pertaining mostly to the province of Manitoba. This was put into effect in 1952 and at that time was over 50% decrease to the petroleum companies using the railways for the shipment of refined petroleum products. The shippers, in turn, agreed to give the Railways 75% of their volume. There have been no increases in this Agreed Charge nor has there ever been established any escalator clause to adjust the increases that have been put through in general freight. This does not bear out with what Mr. Buckingham says—though he does mention "there are exceptions". Unfortunately he fails to mention *how many* exceptions.

This is bad enough, considering the increase in operating charges that the railways have had to bear. We have no quarrel with Mr. Buckingham's remarks in that matter. The main quarrel we have is that Mr. Buckingham fails to point out in his article that the Canadian Freight Association are giving a further decrease of 25-40% to these petroleum companies that are willing to give 75% of their business. There has been no particular reason why this new decrease should be put into effect. The only competitors they have in this direction are the tank transport companies and in many cases in Western Canada they have been receiving higher rates than the railway because in many cases they can expedite shipments to a far quicker degree than the many branch lines that exist in the railways operating in Western Canada.

WINNIPEG H. S. TUCKWELL

Lost, Lost World

Madame Rumming's review of Bernard Heuvelmans' book on "Unknown Animals" makes me impatient to read it. Even more I am made impatient to reread "H. G. Wells's fantasy *The Lost World*"; but what I should most enjoy would be to explore the past of the "very large tracts of unexplored country" referred to, with the aid of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Time Machine.

TORONTO HARTT BUCK

Just as a matter of curiosity, would you mind publishing the number of letters you received telling you that the author of *The Lost World* was not H. G. Wells but A. Conan Doyle. Incidentally, was it done just to see how many people read your reviews? I do, anyway.

OAKVILLE JOSEPHINE MACLAREN

Your Taxes

Under date of February 1957, I addressed an enquiry with reference to an Income Tax matter to you and in the April 13, 1957, issue, you were kind enough to give a fairly lengthy opinion.

I thought that it might interest you to know that I finally brought the case on appeal to the Income Tax Appeal Board and judgment was rendered under date of October 17, 1958, allowing my appeal, and the amount wrongfully assessed has been refunded with interest, as provided by the Income Tax Act.

You are no doubt in a position to obtain a copy of the judgment, which it appears, reverses a number of rulings that have been Income Tax Department policies for years. This applies particularly to the final two paragraphs of your opinion as published in SATURDAY NIGHT.

I may state that I presented my case in person before the Court.

GANGES, B.C. THOMAS W. MOUAT

Editor's Note: The question concerned "fixed amount" and other aspects of "capital gain" as it applied to the sale by contract of standing timber.

Social Security

The interpretation placed upon one aspect of the U.S. Social Security enquiry in Edwin Copps' article, "The $127-a-Month-Mirage" [SN March 28] may be correct; providing only, that one's standards are those of the political jungle.

The original appointee was a man of high achievements and possessed of a rare degree of physical and moral courage. The ultimate goal envisaged by the enquiry was something in which he could believe and it was embraced at its face value.

Subsequent events have illustrated that, in fact, it was more in the nature of a shabby political manoeuvre. If this is an indication of the standards of the dynamic vision of new Canadianism, it is a future which cannot be contemplated with equanimity.

The appointee resigned, not "for talking too much", but for telling the truth.

BRYANSTON, ONT. PETER LEWINGTON

Operation Success

Some weeks ago an article by N. J. Berrill was accompanied by a photograph of the English Siamese twins who were joined at the head.

Readers who saw the photograph may be interested to know that an operation was performed and the twins were successfully separated.

ISLINGTON MARGARET LAZARIDES

Friendly Relations

How can people like Marcus Van Steen and Dr. Gilbert Monture sincerely and frankly think themselves adequate enough to judge problems concerning other races?

How can they be considered impartial when they write such prejudiced garbage as: "The Iroquois, nicknamed double-crossers by the French who shortly after

their arrival in Canada joined *without provocation* in a war against the Confederacy and then proceeded in the *customary way* to *malign* their enemies." Or is this any better: "The Indian must get back the pride and dignity of his race and these must be restored by the men who took them away . . . the black Robes teaching a hell after death instead of a happy hunting ground" . . .

Hasn't Doctor Monture ever heard of Heaven? . . . And what of friendly relations between different races and religions? . . .

I fail to see their impartiality. Do you? . . .

ST. JEAN, P.Q. MADELEINE DORAIS

Silly Enough?

In "Comment of the Day" [SN April 25] you refer to "those electors who were silly enough to think that Mr. Diefenbaker could provide new and improved welfare services at the same time as he reduced taxes".

Was Mr. Diefenbaker himself "silly enough to think" that?

If he wasn't, . . . ?

And either way . . . ?

CHESTER, N.S. WINTHROP BELL

House Arrest

As a motorist constantly in danger from pedestrians who blithely jaywalk and step off curbs without watching where they are going, I am heartily in favor of your editorial "Walking By Law".

Why not a demerit system for the pedestrian as well as the motorist? It might even be a good idea, in the case of the persistent offender, to keep him in protective custody until he learns how to behave with some regard for the rules.

WINNIPEG K. G. JENKINS

Benefactor

I have been told that many Newfoundlanders regard Joseph Smallwood rather than the Federal Government as the real dispenser of Old Age Pensions and Family Allowances. Could this account, in part at least, for the extraordinary Smallwood popularity claimed by your correspondent, H. A. Hinton?

HALIFAX GORDON MACLEAN

Civilization First

In his attack on "Let the Professors Control the Universities" your correspondent Jas. Henderson suggests that "Besides H-Bombs and missiles we will be confronted by professors who want to civilize us".

Obviously it is the first business of professors to civilize us, if they can. It is our present uncivilized state that makes the threat of H-bombs and missiles possible.

TORONTO WILLIAM LEMON

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By order of the Board.

K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.,
April 14, 1959.

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Horatio Walker
Frank Carmichael
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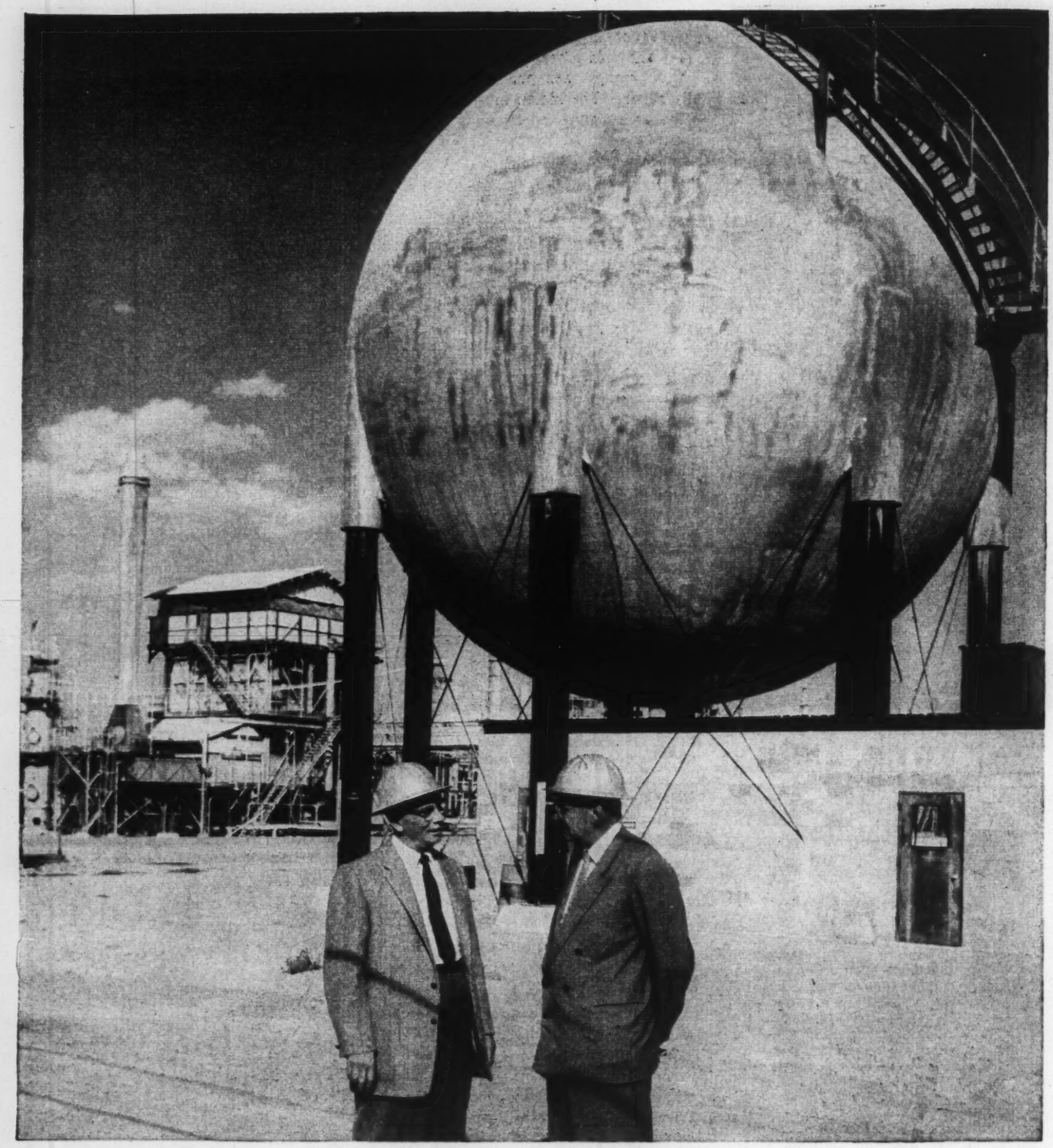

Royal Bank manager picks up pointers on fertilizer manufacturing

What's a Banker Doing at the Plant?

The Royal Bank manager (on the right) has the right formula for getting to know his customer's business better. A visit to his customer's plant won't make him an expert on fertilizers, but it will give him a closer insight into the workings of the industry . . . provide background for a more informed banking service. This habit of seeking information in the field is typical of Royal Bank managers everywhere . . . one reason why the Royal stands so high at home and abroad and why it is Canada's largest bank.

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Comment of the Day

Traffic Uniformity

A COMMITTEE set up by the Good Roads Association and the Institute of Traffic Engineers has reached agreement on uniform traffic-control signs and devices. This means that it will not be long before motorists driving on any road in Canada will be guided by identical traffic directions.

Perhaps the most significant of the changes in the two hundred signs now to be officially adopted is the substitution wherever possible of easily recognizable (and remembered) symbols which obviate or reduce written instructions. This has already been hailed as a good thing for new Canadians, who are not familiar enough with English to read it quickly, but it surely is a good thing for old Canadians who get but a glimpse of highway signs as they roar by at speeds regrettably in excess of fifty miles an hour.

The adoption of standard traffic signals and pavement markings is the result of three years of concentrated study by traffic experts across the country. The erection of these signs, however, will depend on the energy and initiative of each of the ten provincial governments. We can only hope that the good work of the experts is not nullified by the tightness of treasury officials, for agreement in principle still needs ready cash to carry the principle into practice. If that cash provides a better traffic flow right across this Dominion, it will be money wisely and usefully spent.

Seaway Growing Pains

CANADIAN SHIP-OWNERS and foreign shipowners look to be shaping up for a real battle.

In the first place, a combines investigation has been started to see whether there is any substance in charges that the Canada-United Kingdom freight conference has been using pressure tactics to keep freight rates up.

Secondly, at least one (and probably two) of the lines regularly trading into the Great Lakes are considering petitioning the government so that they may carry passengers between Montreal and Toronto. At present this is only possible for British ships which are not excluded from such coastal trade.

Thirdly, and where the battle is most likely to erupt, is the obvious inexperience and lack of knowledge on the part both of the owners and skippers of ocean-going vessels going through the Welland Canal.

In order to go through the canal properly, all ships need Port Colborne leads and extra winches. Though these are expensive, they make it easy to control the ship in the confines of seaway canals. Foreign shippers have not equipped their craft with these and the result is, as we predicted in the last issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, a monstrous tie-up on the Welland Canal. Thus Canadian ships, well-filled with valuable raw materials, are kept waiting while foreign ships clumsily blunder their way into and out of vital canal links of the Seaway.

All this can be taken to be growing pains of the new Seaway, but sooner or later the Department of Transport will have to take a firm line on pilotage and equipment and the Cabinet as a whole will have to evolve a policy so that our own native owners are not forced out of trade by their overseas competitors. Once we have the Queen's visit out of way, the government must get onto these problems, or else the Seaway will prove to be as big a bust this first year as it was predicted to be a boom.

Pink Horse-Opera

WHY DO CANADIAN theatre people so desperately want to rush into musical comedy and revues? Musical comedies are expected to be lavish, with lots of girls, lots of dancing, polished dialogue and inventive staging. The standard is that of *My Fair Lady, Guys and Dolls, West Side Story* or *South Pacific*, because even those Canadians who have not seen any of these on the stage are very familiar with them from recordings.

Revues are the outgrowth of a sophisticated theatrical tradition based on an acknowledged cultural centre like London or New York. There just doesn't seem to be any acknowledged centre in Canada which can produce such material (even *Spring Thaw* is local Toronto). Yet Toronto's Crest Theatre commissioned a musical comedy for its current offering—helped by a grant from the Canada Council.

There was very little comedy in the theme of *Ride a Pink Horse*, which was that an illusion, when it becomes a reality, is mere dust and ashes in the mouth. The sub-theme was that the public are vulgar, curious, and smashers of dreams. Such a brace of themes is not funny, nor are they new.

Indeed when one asks what *is* new about *Ride a Pink Horse*, the answer is nothing. Its stage situations are hackneyed—a man moralizes to a skull (alas, poor Yorick); a secretary can't tell which of four phones is ringing; three people drive in a car without the car being there (they must be going to *Our Town*); a man encountering government red tape has red ribbon put all over him, and an absent-minded professor has his absent-mindedness shown by his coming on stage fully dressed except for his trousers. The dialogue is corny: hope is expressed by the symbol of the sun rising; a man's wandering attention is symbolized by a butterfly. The wit is juvenile: talking long distance to Athens, the caller gets a laugh by saying that there is Greece on the phone (get it?).

Yet the money from the Canada Council for this should not be begrudged. The Crest Theatre has had precious little official encouragement in its long and praiseworthy striving to give Canada a lively central theatre. And you can't blame the theatre management entirely if a commissioned work doesn't come up to expectations. Also, how else can Canadians learn to write for the stage unless they actually are asked to write?

Ride a Pink Horse was a flop, but that won't harm the continuing reputation of the Crest Theatre, nor should it kill the ambitions of John Gray, who wrote the book and lyrics, or of Louis Applebaum who wrote the music. The whole venture should be written off as experience, and at $12,000 from the Canada Council, Broadway would think it experience pretty cheaply bought. So should we in Canada.

Space, Use and Weather

IF AN ARCHITECT designs a building properly it should not only be convenient, it should also by its shape suggest its function. But above all it should be on easy terms with the climate of its immediate locality. (The reason why all those California ranch-style bungalows look so dreadful in prairie city suburbs is that they are obviously not designed for the rigorous climate which they are destined to endure).

That better Canadian architects are well aware of this is seen in the exhibition of the Massey Medal winning buildings, now

in Montreal and soon to go to Windsor, Regina and Halifax. Time and again as one studies these excellent photographs of equally excellent buildings this union of space, use and weather is achieved.

One of the more dramatic examples is the B.C. Electric building in Vancouver. An incipient boomerang of steel and glass, this building looks like the prow of a monstrous ship breasting the swells of the city beneath. Come rain, come fog, come wind, come tide, it will weather all. What a symbol of business in British Columbia that is!

In a quieter way Ottawa's new City Hall stands four-square yet elegant, mirrored in a calm pond. There is the gleam of glass tempered with more solid stone —the necessary materials to cope with sub-arctic cold and continental midsummer heat.

The triumph, however, is Stratford's Festival Theatre. A big, bold, eaves-rollicking concept, it could be nothing else but a summer building. For all its wood and glass and concrete it is obviously the permanent result of what started as a big-top tent. Stratford's design embraces the merriment of Shakespeare and the languor of summer holidays pleasantly spent. We *know* it stands in a park with picnic-tables near. It could not be anywhere else.

The day will soon be here, if this exhibition is any indication, when the public buildings of this country will not only look elegant but also at home. Then we will have a Canadian style of architecture.

Mixed-Up College Kids

THE HARRIED BUSINESSMAN who pines for the carefree days he thinks he spent in college should revise his memory, at least if the University of Michigan is representative of colleges on this continent.

Dr. Melvin L. Selzer, a Detroit psychiatrist, recently found that four out of five students interviewed at the University of Michigan's mental hygiene clinic suffered some degree of mental illness brought on by the strains of university life.

Dr. Selzer went to some lengths to say that the problems which give rise to emotional upset are to be met with as surely in a university as they are outside. The popular conception of campus life as a series of pep rallies, fraternity parties and campus frolics is a carefully nurtured myth, nurtured usually by nostalgia rather than experience.

The campus cut-ups will not take Dr. Selzer seriously, however, and we can look forward still to the usual panty raids, demolition of goal posts and other such demonstrations of jollity in the Fall. Nor will this year's crop of commencement speakers, we predict, be persuaded to discard the idea that the happiest days of our life are spent in school. Science has to work harder than Dr. Selzer has so far done to overcome imagination.

Bond Outlook Dismal

IT IS CLEAR NOW that Finance Minister Fleming was something less than candid when he discussed the state of the bond market in last month's budget speech. What Mr. Fleming said then was that the public had switched from being net sellers of bonds to being net buyers. But what he did not say was that the chartered banks had done the exact opposite. The latest figures show that the banks have unloaded $268 million in bonds since the end of January.

The effect of this unloading shows in the drop of as much as $5 per $100 in long-term issues and $3.50 in medium-term bonds since early this year. With the current heavy pressure on banks to increase loans, there is every indication that higher interest rates—and lower bond prices—are in store for the near future.

But this is not all. J. E. Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, offered a suggestion in his recent annual report which, signs indicate, the government is considering. What Mr. Coyne said is this:

"In future periods of inflationary pressure it may be that financial markets will operate more effectively; or to the extent that market decisions are regarded as unacceptable, governments may play a more active role in influencing allocation of credit and resources."

Quite simply, this means the government should control whatever section of the financial market it may deem desirable. It's a dismal outlook for bondholders.

Cars in the Corridors

IT IS WITH CONSIDERABLE alarm that we learn that guests of a new hotel to be built in San Francisco will be able to drive their cars directly to their own floor, thereby adding one more hazard to the many which even now endanger the convention delegate. It will not be long, we'll wager, before a couple of those wags who regularly attend these functions will try to drive right into their room, or worse still, set up drag races along the carpeted corridors.

Progress is fine, but making every hotel a parking garage with rooms attached is going too far. The next thing would be presumably to convert the lobby into a traffic interchange and then another of the few remaining sanctuaries for the downtown pedestrian would be lost to him forever. As matters stand today, he needs every one that is still left, inside or outside.

Go on, have another one

They really do look after you when you fly to Europe De Luxe these days, don't they? The way the creature comforts are wheeled at you is enough to make any man forget his diet. But you hardly choose your airline solely on account of the trimmings — even the deft TCA variety. What are the *practical* considerations?

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The Great Deception on Fall-Out

by Peter Whitehouse

Nuclear explosions like this British test over the Christmas Island area of the central Pacific threaten 50% of the world's population with the possibility of contracting leukaemia or cancer, according to the experts.

THE NORMALLY COMPLACENT American public became alarmed when the March issue of *Consumer Reports* came out. For *Consumer Reports*, in a forthright article, pointed out that the dangers of radioactive fall-out were far greater than the reassuring statements of the Atomic Energy Commission might lead the public to believe.

This flutter of alarm south of the border added to an already growing concern in Canada. For on February 13 it had been reported from Winnipeg that the amount of deadly strontium 90 in samples of Manitoba milk had increased to 14.4 units per litre from the 2.9 units found in samples taken in May 1957, less than two years before. Later on, in March, spot checks of Canadian flour showed that strontium 90 units, virtually zero in 1945, had risen in some cases to as high as 22 units.

Reassuring statements were immediately issued, but the public disquiet was too deeply seated to be assuaged this easily. And this disquiet wasn't only confined to laymen. Two top physicists of the University of Manitoba, Professors F. M. Kelley and B. G. Hogg, immediately stopped giving their children Winnipeg milk; instead they ordered powdered milk specially from Ontario, where fall-out of strontium 90 was reported as less than in Manitoba and Quebec.

The official reassurances that people had nothing to worry about, and that the increase of strontium 90 was far below the danger level would have had more impact if people had felt that the scientists who gave the reassurances really knew what the danger level was. But to even the most naïve and ill-informed layman it was crystal clear that this was just what the scientists didn't know.

This public unease, this increasing tendency to doubt the easy assurances of the "soothing syrup scientists," might have simmered below the surface and, like previous alarms, have died. But on March 23, U.S. Senators, headed by Senator Humphrey and Senator Clinton Anderson, suddenly exploded a bombshell by openly accusing the AEC of a deliberate policy of concealment and suppression of fall-out danger. Humphrey specifically accused the AEC of "playing down" the dangers of fall-out, stating further that the AEC was not qualified to conduct research on fall-out and its effects on human health and heredity in view of its primary interest in weapons development.

The AEC's concealment of vital fall-out data was shown up when General Loper, Special Atomic Assistant to the Defense Department, released Defense Department estimates of radiation hazards which directly contradicted the AEC estimates. Senator Anderson, the man who had forced the release of the Defense Department estimates, levelled his fury at Lewis Strauss, former AEC head now serving under a recess appointment as Secretary of Commerce. To most of the other members of the Congressional Joint Atomic Committee, of which Anderson is Chairman, Lewis Strauss was the villain of the piece and the moving force behind the AEC's policy of secrecy.

Senators even called for an investigation of the Rosa Strauss Foundation, of which Strauss is president. Apparently the Foundation has been giving out $5,000 tax-free "prizes" and Albert Einstein medals to members of the AEC. Anderson darkly hinted that these "prizes" had been handed out by Strauss to AEC members for work well done in pulling the wool over the public's, and worse still, Senators' eyes.

Not only has the AEC suppressed information and played down the dangers of radioactivity. There's the strongest evidence that many of the calculations and

Scientists and philosophers are divided in their opinion about the dangers of nuclear fall-out. Schweitzer, Pauling and Russell describe continued testing as catastrophe for human race. Teller and Strauss believe "clean" bomb is feasible.

much of the data on which the AEC's frequent public reassurances are based is unreliable and inaccurate. As Senator Anderson explained in an interview with the *New York Post* on March 26th "The difficulty now is that, given the same set of facts, different people sometimes come up with different conclusions." Anderson was referring to the March 21 revelation, in absolute contradiction to all previous AEC assurances, that the concentration of strontium 90 is greater on the surface of the USA than anywhere else in the world, that fall-out of deadly strontium 90 is 3½ times faster than the AEC had claimed and that, furthermore, this fall-out is not evenly distributed over the earth's surface but tends to concentrate in areas of the world's surface between 35 degrees and 50 degrees North and South of the equator. [The top edge of this zone runs directly along Canada's most densely settled area.]

Cartoonist Jules Feiffer envisions scientists continuing with tests until biggest of them all atomizes our world.

The truth is that the permissible level of fall-out is nothing more than an educated guess, and that all too little is known about the biological effects of low-level radiation on human beings. But what is known about these things makes it quite clear that the dangers are immensely greater than the AEC would have us believe. The revelations of March 21 add to a long list of events which go to prove the extreme unreliability of AEC statements, and to suggest that radiation danger is much greater than the public generally assumes.

In 1956 Professor Mueller of Indiana University, an international expert on genetic radiation damage, was barred from the Geneva conference by the AEC because he had accused the AEC of minimising the dangers of fall-out. On January 30, 1957, just 15 months after its arbitrary act, the AEC was obliged to revise upward its estimate of the genetic dangers of radioactivity. Again, on December 10, 1957, it lowered its previously estimated "safe level" by *two thirds.*

When Dr. Linus Pauling called attention to the fact that radioactive carbon 14 from the 30 megatons of bomb tests conducted to date would cause 230,000 seriously defective children to be born, plus an additional 420,000 stillbirths, the AEC and its tame hangers-on howled him down as an irresponsible scare-monger. But later, the AEC was obliged to admit that Pauling was more than right.

In document WASH-1008, issued by the AEC's Biology and Medical Division, it was admitted that "bomb carbon 14 may ultimately involve 100,000 cases of gross physical defect and mental defect, 380,000 cases of childhood death, and 900,000 cases of embyronic and neo-natal death." On November 16, 1958, William Lawrence, science editor of the *New York Times,* stated that many scientists were convinced that the MPC (Maximum Permissible Concentration) would have to be reduced to *one-tenth* of the already twice reduced level still held to be safe by the AEC. The implications of this statement, if true, are ominous, to say the least.

It may be thought that the false and inaccurate claims and statements of the AEC have been due to honest

scientific error, but such a view is scarcely tenable. The AEC made, and reaffirmed, its statements about "negligible" fall-out danger in the face of an overwhelming contrary body of world scientific opinion.

In 1957, Dr. Weaver, Chairman of the National Academy of Science's Special Committee Studying the Magnetic Effects of Radiation, said: "I do not think it is fair to the people of the USA or to the people of the world to give them the impression that no danger is involved in this (nuclear fall-out), for there is." On November 25, 1958, some 2,200 scientists of the American Federation of Scientists condemned nuclear testing, and Dr. J. Haley announced that, in experiments conducted by the Federation, rats subjected to heavy but non-lethal doses of radiation rapidly sickened, became tired, lost their powers of neuro muscular co-ordination, and died with a much shortened lifespan.

On April 23 Dr. Schweitzer described nuclear testing as "catastrophe for the human race". In the spring of 1958, 9,000 scientists from all countries delivered a resolution to the United Nations urging cessation of nuclear tests as they were a danger to the present and future of mankind. On August 25, 1958, 1,600 scientists attending the International Congress of Genetics in Montreal passed a similar resolution. In the same month a 15-nation United Nations Commission, after 2½ years of exhaustive study, concluded that "even the smallest amounts of radiation from nuclear tests" endangered mankind's health, urging that the tests should be stopped immediately.

The UN commission added as a postscript that "increased radiation might eventually cause appreciable damage to large populations before it could be definitely identified as due to radiation," and also pointed out that any estimates of present radiation danger were tentative and liable to wide margins of error. Evidence has been increasing faster than fall-out to prove that this margin of error lies on the side of an ever growing danger to life and health. But in the face of this evidence, and widespread public alarm all over the world, the AEC blandly continues to issue its soft-soap statements and reassurances that "weapons testing can safely continue at its present level."

What Fall-Out Can Do To You

Strontium 90 is one of the most malignant fall-out particles. It is chemically similar to calcium and like calcium it enters into the formation of the bone. It accumulates there and by radiation attacks the bone marrow where the blood cells are manufactured. It is by attacking the blood cells and destroying the red corpuscles that it causes leukaemia. In addition to causing leukaemia, it may also cause cancer of the bone.

A second dangerous particle is cesium 137. This, unlike strontium 90, does not become localized in any one tissue, but is fairly evenly distributed throughout the body.

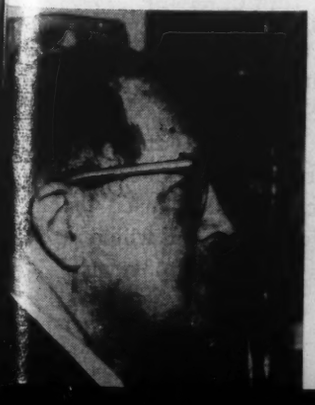
Because of its penetrating radiation, it is able to attack the gonads and the reproductive organs. This upsetting of the gonads can result in malformation and hideous disfigurement in a baby before birth. Since the permeations of reproduction are upset, the effect is cumulative and will produce hundreds of thousands of malformed children.

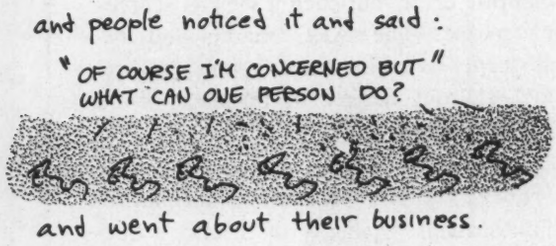
As Senator Humphrey has pointed out, the members of the AEC are not qualified to pass opinions on the genetic and biological effects of radiation. All the AEC scientists have inadequate training in radiation biology or genetics, and what is more significant, they are paid servants of the Defense department. For this reason there is a strong tendency for their pronouncements on fall-out danger to be designed to further official defence policies rather than to disseminate the truth. That the AEC is scarcely concerned with the dangers of fall-out is borne out by a Washington despatch in the *New York Times* of March 29, which reports that "only two persons are working full time on the fall-out research program" for the AEC. This program, which is ironically called "Project Sunshine", designates the deadly strontium 90 units which cause cancer and leukemia as "Sunshine Units". The despatch reports that "one key official of the AEC frankly described Project Sunshine as makeshift."

The evidence seems incontrovertible that the AEC has become a law unto itself and is completely unresponsive to either public or scientific opinion. On January 20, 1959, Senator Humphrey told the Senate that the AEC's statement that "new discoveries" had come to light which threw strong doubts on the feasibility of detecting underground nuclear explosions, was misleading and exaggerated. He strongly implied that this so called "new evidence" had been cooked up to sabotage the Geneva talks on test cessation, especially since this "new evidence" was provided by Edward Teller, a member of the AEC who has been a vehement and long term opponent of any halt to nuclear testing, and an equally vehement proponent of the building of ever bigger nuclear bombs. In England the *New Statesman and Nation* commented bitterly on this "new evidence", asking whether the conference on weapons testing was to be torpedoed "because of the unsupported testimony of discredited experts".

The main line of argument pursued by the AEC in explanation and justification of continued testing is that the testing is necessary to develop a "clean" bomb for humanitarian purposes, and that it is also necessary to

U.S. Senators Anderson and Humphrey accused AEC of a deliberate policy of concealment about the danger of fall-out.





keep up the USA's nuclear deterrent power. Neither of these arguments holds water. The USA has enough nuclear power to destroy Russia ten times over, and so certainly doesn't need more. So far as the "clean" bomb argument is concerned the evidence goes to show that there's no such thing as a "clean" bomb.

Professor Fritz Strassman, director of the famous German Max Planck Institute and a former co-worker with Otto Hahn, one of the original atom splitters, has categorically declared that a "clean" bomb is impossible. In May, 1957, Senator Anderson raised the "clean" bomb issue in the Senate, and asked Dr. Alvin Groves of the AEC whether a "clean" bomb was in development. Groves evaded the question.

But perhaps Professor Bertrand Russell exposed the AEC's "clean" bomb talk as a hot-air pretext for continued testing when he asked Dr. Libby why, if the "clean" bomb was being developed for humanitarian purposes, the AEC did not give the secret to Russia. According to Russell Libby "indignantly replied that this would be illegal". On another occasion Russell observed to Libby that, if the purpose of nuclear weapons was to act as a deterrent, then surely the "dirtier" the bomb the bigger the deterrent. Libby didn't reply to this observation.

As public anxiety, brought to fever heat by the senatorial accusations of March 23, refused to die, in mid-April the AEC brought some of the heavy guns in its armory of bamboozlement to bear, and turned on the soothing syrup taps full blast. Suddenly, but suddenly, the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements, a government-sponsored organisation headed by Dr. Lauriston Taylor, a veteran civil servant, came out on April 23 with "findings" that the human body could absorb double the amount of strontium 90 previously held safe. Such an attempt to quieten public alarm seemed almost childish in its crudity and naivete, so crude and naive, in fact, that many knowledgeable observers felt strongly that it would boomerang on its authors. And this is just what happened.

Dr. Jack Schubert, a top radiation scientist at Argonne National Laboratories, said he thought it "significant" that these new assurances had come out only two days after a "leak" had uncovered AEC-sponsored research (conducted by the Columbia University Lamont Geological Laboratories, headed by Dr. J. Laurence Kulp) showing that the level of strontium 90 in young children's bones had doubled between 1956 and 1957.

The actual data of the Kulp report showed that there was a rise of from 0.37 units per gram of bone in 1954 to 1.33 units per gram of bone in 1957 in the concentration of strontium 90 in the bones of young children—almost a 400% increase. None of the samples on which the Kulp report is based were taken before the 1958 tests, which are claimed by the AEC to have added by 50% to the radioactive debris. So, effectively, we should double the concentrations given in the Kulp report to arrive at even an approximate figure of strontium 90 concentration today.

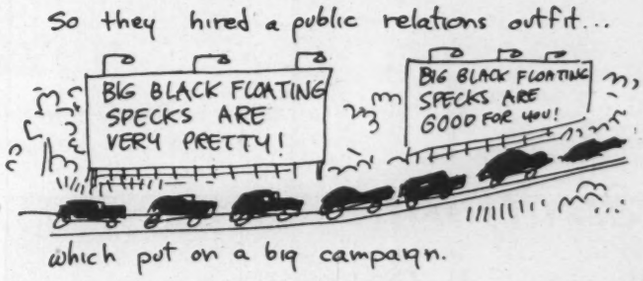
Dr. B. Pfeiffer of the University of North Dakota, who declared himself "aghast at the news that they are raising the permissible level of fall-out", confirmed that the Kulp report was outdated. Bone recently taken from a dead premature baby had shown a concentration of 4.6 strontium 90 units, or more than seven times the amount reported for fetus samples in North America by the Kulp report, Pfeiffer claimed.

The AEC had not made these alarming facts public because, it lamely said, it wasn't the government's business to reveal facts on fall-out discovered by "outside research". Commented Dr. Schubert, voicing the reaction of a large body of scientific and lay opinion, "I'm afraid it (the AEC's concealment of the Kulp report and the findings of the NCRPM) falls into the pattern of other attempts to give a certain view of radiation".

A second blast came from Benjamin Sigal, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Technical Committee. Sigal urged prompt investigation of the findings of the NCRPM. "We are constrained to suspect" Sigal wrote to Senator Anderson, "that issuance of these revisions at the time, following wide public concern over the extent and speed of fall-out, is not mere coincidence." Sigal accused the NCRPM of failing to tell the information on which it based its findings, "except in the most general terms."

The cartoon strip across the top of this page comes from "Passionella and Other Stories" by Jules Feiffer (McGraw-Hill: $2) The talented creater of "Sick, Sick, Sick", Feiffer documents the worries of a neurotic age with an affably acid pen. In "Passionella" he is concerned with the ownership of the moon, the promotion of TV stars, the mechanical rigidity of the Army's administrative machine and, of course, fall-out. It is significant that Mr. Feiffer and his readers are thinking about fall-out. The liberals in the U.S. may yet defeat the reactionaries of the AEC if only through ridicule, if the ridicule is of Feiffer's order.

The government began to get worried
"PEOPLE MAY GET TO THINK THOSE BIG BLACK FLOATING SPECKS ARE HARMFUL."
"WE MUST REASSURE THEM."


So they hired a public relations outfit...
BIG BLACK FLOATING SPECKS ARE VERY PRETTY!
BIG BLACK FLOATING SPECKS ARE GOOD FOR YOU!
which put on a big campaign.

He also quoted verbatim part of the NCRPM report which read: "When we can measure *more* accurately the body burden of radioisotopes in the various body organs, we will have advanced *further* towards a practical solution of the problem", and cited this as evidence that standards and knowledge don't currently exist by which "reliable maximum permissible concentrations in the human body can be set."

Almost as soon as Sigal had made this statement a spokesman for the NCRPM confirmed it, thus helping destroy any reliability or validity the Committee's findings might have had. The spokesman is quoted as saying " 'Permissible level' does not mean a 'safe level' below which no damage will occur. It means a 'tolerable level' that *should* result in little if any damage." In turn, Dr. Lauriston himself came forward and confirmed what his Committee spokesman had said. Dr. Lauriston said "We don't know whether there's a threshold below which we can be certain no damage occurs." And yet the reassuring findings of Dr. Lauriston's NCRPM are based on the assertion of *certain knowledge* of such a threshold!

Another example of what appears to be the AEC's suppressive tactics came to light as recently as April 27 when a report by Dr. E. A. Martell, head of the Air Force Research Center at Cambridge, Mass., was revealed. Martell's report, *drafted last July,* showed that strontium 90 would increase by one third in the USA during 1958 due to a much faster rate of fall-out, and that fall-out would concentrate in the northern hemisphere.

According to the AEC, Dr. Martell's findings, to which Dr. Libby, AEC Commissioner was cognisant as a collaborator with Martell, had been delayed in publication because of a "backlog" of research reports submitted to the magazine *Science,* in which Martell's report was scheduled to appear. This seems a strange and tenuous reason for sitting on such vital information, to say the least.

Estimates of the amount of strontium 90 discharged by testing to date and floating in the earth's atmosphere vary. But Dr. Libby of the AEC has issued an official estimate—almost certain to be an underestimate if the AEC is following its usual policy of playing down fall-out danger—that the atmosphere contains 65 lbs. of strontium 90, and that 35 lbs. of this deadly radioactive substance, if evenly distributed over the inhabited globe would wipe out all life there. The only reason life survives, according to Libby, is that 70 to 80% of the earth's surface is water or uninhabited land.

Basing his conclusions on the assumption of equal distribution of strontium 90 over the earth's surface, Libby estimates that the land areas get 19.5 lbs., the inhabited areas 9.75 lbs. With the revelation that the earth's magnetic field works to concentrate fall-out in an area stretching round the globe in a band between 35 and 50 degrees north and south of the equator, and that the rate of fallout of strontium 90 is 3½ times faster than the AEC originally affirmed, we are immediately faced with a picture that should be alarming even to the most complacent, for this area contains about 50% of the world's population and the great majority of people living in Canada.

To suppress and distort facts which might awaken people to the true danger of radioactive fall-out is irresponsibility displayed at its highest level.

Greetings

I think of
carbon 14
a fallout inimical
to children
apparently

There will be 55,000 children
born with gross physical
defects
from fallout
this year

Think of the fun it will be
to hear
a duet
from one child

shake hands with a beauty
and look it straight in
the eye

—Ralph Gustafson

This Summer's Musi

Stratford:

by Graham George

LAST SUMMER I wrote for the *Canadian Music Journal* a survey of music at Stratford during the four years of the music festival's existence. The basic query of the survey was "Why is the music festival so much less exciting than its dramatic counterpart?", and, partly to indicate that the criticisms made were rooted in sympathy, partly in the hope of being useful, the article concluded with some positive suggestions as to what might be done.

These were: that the key-note of the festival should be distinction (as against dependence on "big names" or escape into budget-balancing obscurity); that there should be two major presentations, one an opera, lasting throughout the festival; that high-quality, small-scale programmes, such as folk-music and chamber-music recitals, should be continued; and that jazz concerts should be retained only if they were an important factor in budget-balancing.

Irene Jordan, coloratura, appearing in comic opera "Orpheus in Underworld."

The 1959 Stratford Music Festival's brochure being now in print, it will be of interest to everyone who cares about Stratford as a remarkable and—despite the odds against it—authentic manifestation of Canadian culture to see to what extent the music festival promises a distinction comparable to that of the drama festival. The brochure of 1959 and my suggestions of last year have a good deal in common and, without implying that their conformities are more than coincidence, I shall for convenience relate them to one another.

The proposal that two major presentations should endure throughout the festival has been put into effect in the sense that Jacques Offenbach's comic opera *Orpheus in the Underworld* will be played seventeen times in the first fourteen days of the music festival, after which the newly-created "Festival National Orchestra" will present nine concerts in the remaining twelve days. From the point of view of the listener who goes to Stratford for the inside of a week and wants to take in as much as his digestion will stand in the time, it would have been better if the comic opera and the orchestra concerts had been spread simultaneously and more thinly over the whole two weeks and two days of the music festival, but it is understandable that there may have been insuperable practical obstacles to such an arrangement, either in budgeting or in the availability of players.

The proposal that high-quality, small-scale programmes, such as folk-music and chamber-music, should hold their place has been implemented. Folk-music is to be represented by the American banjoist Pete Seeger and the Canadian baritone Ed McCurdy; there is to be an "entertainment" devised by Michael Langham and Martial Singher entitled *Shakespeare and Music;* and the consideration of chamber-music will shortly bring us to the most promising aspect of the whole 1959 festival.

First, though, let us establish the fact that there *are* going to be "big names" at Stratford this summer: Lev Oborin, a Soviet pianist regarded as "great" (if the word hasn't by now entirely lost its meaning in the international music world) both as performer and as teacher, who will among other things give three weeks of master classes for pianists; Julius Baker, flutist, and Robert Bloom, oboist, members of the Bach Aria group in New York; Lois Marshall, who for Canadian readers needs no qualifying description at all; Leonard Rose, cellist, who recorded the Brahms *Double Concerto* with Isaac Stern and Bruno Walter and won a *Grand Prix du Disque* with it; Oscar Shumsky, violinist, of the Juilliard School; Martial Singher, French baritone of the Metropolitan Opera; and the American coloratura soprano—also of the Met—Irene Jordan. (The last two of these will take part in the "entertainment" devised by Messrs. Langham and Singher.)

Louis Applebaum, director of music at this year's Festival at Stratford.

The thing that makes the presence of these virtuosi, and of the orchestra, especially exciting is that they will not merely —or perhaps even primarily — devote themselves to their announced programme, but regard themselves as "musicians in residence" capable of shuffling and reshuffling themselves into all sorts of groups, playing together for their own satisfaction (an experience which accomplished musicians, ironically enough, rarely find time for), and working up whichever of these "self-satisfaction sessions" seem most appropriate into concerts for public performance. During the first two weeks, while Offenbach is getting his seventeen performances, the members of the orchestra, which is to be made up of first-class players

Stratford and Vancouver

drawn from all over Canada, will be indulging their whimsy in this way. During the last two weeks, there will be the nine orchestral concerts including such luscious fare as the Beethoven *Triple Concerto* for violin, cello and piano—the sort of musical layer-cake which for obvious reasons we don't often hear performed by artists of international rank—and, in addition, these artists themselves taking part in the general spate of *ad hoc* music-making.

Although the liveliest musical manifestations in Stratford this summer are likely to be called forth by this putting-together of musicians, the opera remains the most important of the individual set-pieces. Is *Orpheus in the Underworld* a good choice? I think it is—although one can never tell exactly how such a work is going to "feel" in a given situation (and this is a fact that critical listeners ought to keep in mind in deciding whether such-and-such a choice has been good).

Written in 1858, Orpheus is a dangerously slapstick burlesque of the classical story whose slyness resides in the fact that the music is unfailingly of the utmost charm. Conducted as it will be by Louis Applebaum and directed by Tom Brown, both of whom did such an amusing job of last year's *Beggar's Opera,* it promises much, and for my part I look forward to it.

Vancouver:

by Lincoln Spalding

THE VANCOUVER FESTIVAL is primarily a musical one, and it is making a deliberate play to be the biggest and best on the continent. With conductors like Herbert von Karajan, Walter Susskind and Bruno Walter, and with soloists like Betty-Jean Hagen, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Kerstin Meyer and Ernst Haefliger, it appears to be likely to achieve this aim.

But the managing director of the festival, Dr. Nicholas Goldschmidt, is aware that big names in themselves do not make a festival. There needs to be some theme, too, round which intelligent and long-range planning can be done. Dr. Goldschmidt's theme is internationalism, since Vancouver, with the Rocky Mountain barrier between it and the rest of Canada, naturally thinks north-south rather than east-west. Being a western port, too, it faces the Orient and so by providing a platform for Oriental as well as western culture it can achieve its own identity.

Dr. Goldschmidt has been on a tour of the east and has, according to his annual report, made many interesting contacts which will produce a good supply of oriental music and dancers over the next few years. He starts this season by bringing in the Takarazuka Dance Theatre from Japan, who will perform both the traditional and highly stylized dances of old Japan as well as contemporary ones.

The Takarazuka Dance Theatre comes to Vancouver for the first North American appearance since the visit in 1939.

To balance these oriental dances, there will be the Ballet Espanol Ximenez-Vargas presenting a repertoire of traditional Spanish dances, which are the foundation of many modern ballet and ballroom dances.

But it is in his collection of recitalists and conductors that Dr. Goldschmidt has set the standard for Vancouver's second festival.

Elisabeth Schwarzkopf will sing songs by Richard Strauss as well as by the Vancouver composer Robert Turner; Rudolf Firkusny, a Czech-American pianist, will be performing music by the Czech composer, Leos Janacek, as well as by the contemporary American composer Carlisle Floyd; and to add to the international flavor, Leos Janacek's *The Diary of One Who Vanished*—a series of twenty-one poems in a musical setting—will be sung by the Swiss tenor Ernst Haefliger.

Other unusual music will include Wind Octets by Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn and Jacques Ibert played by the Cassenti Players.

As well as blending North American, modern, traditional eastern and western influences, the Vancouver Festival, as it should, will also be bringing together a distinguished group of Canadian performers and Canadian groups like the Montreal Bach Chorus, the Bach Choir of Vancouver and a cast for the opera *Orpheus and Eurydice* which is a neat blend of both Canadians and visitors.

Interesting in scope, experimental in concept, the Vancouver Festival looks to be as varied a musical bill of fare as one could wish for.

A Market Place for Ideas As Well as Goods

by J. R. Kidd

Wielding a machete, a Jamaican farmer harvests sugar cane on one of the many co-operative farms. Sugar cane is island's most important export product

WHEN WE HEAR ABOUT assistance provided by Canada to underdeveloped countries abroad our mental image is of building dams in Asia, or gifts of machinery, or of foodstuffs. Probably very few Canadians understand that our most important contributions to the "developing" nations are scholars and trained administrators. Even fewer realize how much we ourselves are gaining in this intellectual exchange—a transaction in the best interests of both partners.

We can illustrate this general point very easily from our relations with the West Indies. This new island federation does not yet enjoy self-government and Commonwealth status, which achievement is still two years away. But over the past decade many Canadians have served in the West Indies and more will follow.

A group of Canadian businessmen have just returned from Jamaica and Trinidad where, at special exhibitions of Canadian products, they held many conversations with West Indian government and business leaders. It is hoped that this frank exchange will lead to much greater volume of trade. Canadian trade unionists and one representative of co-operatives have also been giving of their experience to labor and co-operative organizations in the Caribbean. High hopes are placed on the promise of Canada to supply two ships desperately needed for West Indian commerce. In a nation made up of islands, shipping and the airways may have the same importance that the railways had in Canada in the early years after 1867. One can hardly overestimate the value of these practical measures and gestures.

But beyond the displays of Canadian merchandise, giving point and depth to the "goodwill missions," are the labors of trained men and women whose ideas and training are beginning to have some effect on every aspect of West Indian life, coming as they do in these critical formative years.

Take farming. West Indians long ago developed considerable skill in handling sugar cane, citrus and bananas. They had to, to compete in a highly competitive world market. But some of the islands, Jamaica and Trinidad in particular, require and can support a diversified agriculture. New crops are being planted, live-stock is being improved, more efficient marketing is being developed. Extensive improvements are being made each year in Jamaican agriculture under the leadership of a well trained staff. The Director of this Department is Hugh Miller. Miller and several of his most capable colleagues are graduates of Macdonald College or the Ontario Agricultural College. Some other islands need similar developments and this is equally true of British Honduras.

The West Indies can expect harvests of many kinds of fish and marine life from the Caribbean Sea. But up till the present, fishing has been hazardous and not very rewarding. This situation will not change until the scientist and technologist are able to discover, recommend and demonstrate changes in catching and marketing. An experimental marine station is now maintained in the Caribbean by McGill University, conducting research that will be valuable for both Canada and the West Indies.

Shiploads of bauxite each year go to Arvida and Kitimat from British Guiana and Jamaica. The parent Canadian company returns a great deal to these territories, not only in taxes and royalties, important as these are, but also new technical and trade schools. Alumina

Jamaica's trade school at Mandeville is a prototype for other schools needed in that island.

In the past month, a new organization has been created—the Canadian Overseas Book Centre. Its purpose can be quickly stated—to collect the many books that are available from libraries, publishers and private individuals in Canada, sort them out, and send what are useful to book-hungry people in other parts of the Commonwealth. The books themselves, office space and shipping are all being donated. But with all this provided, such a scheme will not work unless there is an effective library organization in the recipient territory. The Overseas Book Centre will start its operations in the West Indies because there are two excellent library systems already well established in Trinidad and Jamaica.

Canada has had a leading part in this. The names of Nora Bateson and Helen Stewart are known by most librarians in Canada, for each was responsible for pioneering with books in this country. Dr. Stewart founded the famous Fraser Valley Regional Library; Miss Bateson led many library campaigns in the Maritimes. But both are even better known in the Caribbean for their efforts in establishing and guiding new library systems

Shiploads of bauxite each year go to Arvida and Kitimat, help sustain Jamaican economy and that of British Guiana.

there. With such a start, in a country where books and learning are highly prized, it may be that Canada can make a greater contribution through books than in any other way. At least the IODE thinks so; some chapters of this organization are sending books to libraries in all secondary schools in the Leeward Islands.

Of course, the flow of people has not been just one way. For decades West Indian medical students have studied at McGill. This brought Canada one of its greatest athletes, Dr. Philip Edwards, who represented Canada at two Olympic Games. Many student nurses have come to Toronto, among them the Director of Nursing Services in Jamaica, Miss Nita Barrow. Now West Indian students are found in most Canadian universities. Four hundred and fifty of them were here in 1954-1955; over eight hundred came two years later; this year eleven hundred have enrolled. Toronto has 161; McGill plus Macdonald College has nearly 200; Manitoba has almost a hundred; and the University of British Columbia has 182. These men and women are here for many kinds of training. Some are school teachers; some religious workers; some are studying agriculture, art, science, business, optometry—all the special kinds of training needed by a new country. Many of them do exceedingly well academically and college life is enriched by their vivacity of speech and by the calypso and steel band music they bring.

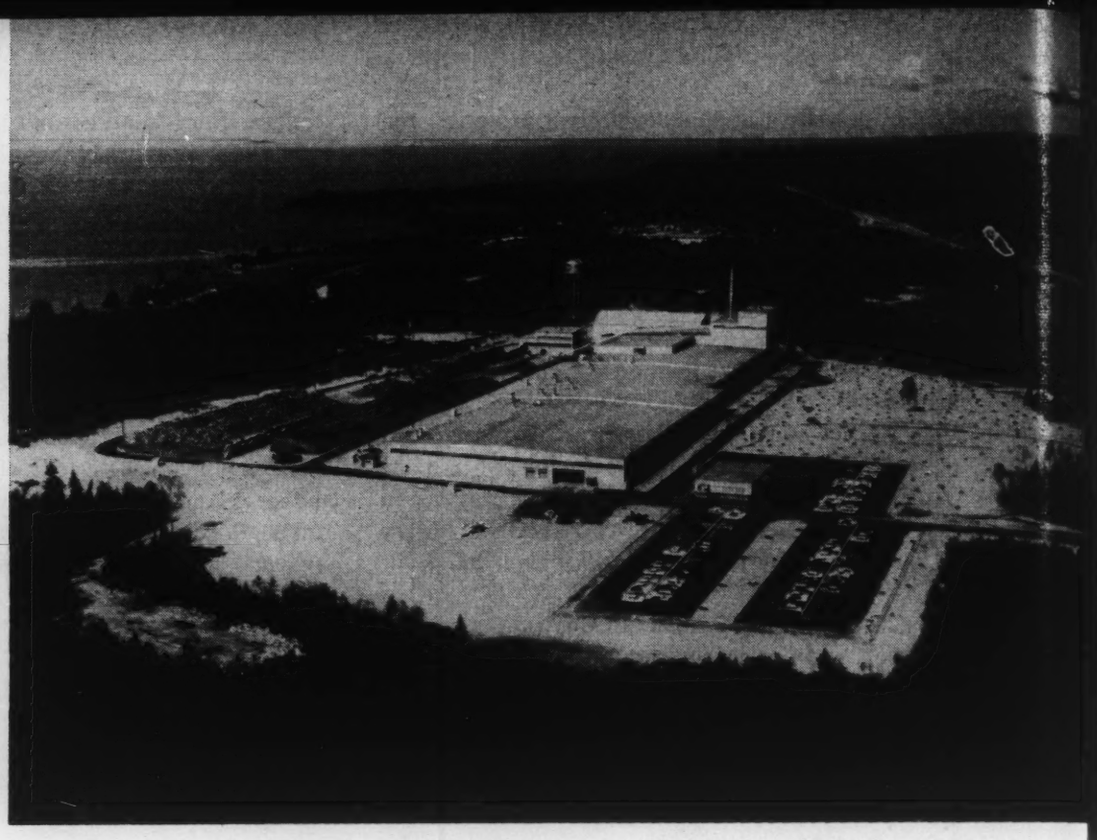
The West Indies Government maintains a full-time students' liaison officer, Owen Rowe, in their offices in Montreal.

In addition to students in residence, Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, has long had many West Indian students enrolled in classes conducted by correspondence. To obtain a degree, correspondence students are required to complete some work *in residence*. By special dispensation this has been arranged for some by having professors travel from Ontario to Bermuda each summer to teach college classes there. The University has never found it very difficult to secure professors for these classes! In all probability, it may not be long before other universities may hold classes or seminars in the West Indies. Some thought is already being given to organizing seminars in industrial relations for Canadian businessmen in Jamaica during February or March. After all, Jamaica is no further from Toronto than is Vancouver.

The West Indies have their own University, teaching arts, science, and medicine on a beautiful campus situated near Kingston. The University College has a distinguished faculty, with many West Indian scholars and other staff members from different parts of the Commonwealth including several from Canada. Its principal-elect, Arthur Lewis, born in St. Lucia, is regarded as the world's outstanding authority on economic development for under-developed territories.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

Library of the University College of the West Indies, near Kingston, Jamaica. School boasts a distinguished faculty.



First requirements still are transportation — rail and road — low-cost water and assured labor force.

How Industry Chooses a Site

by Ian B. Browne

HUNDREDS OF CANADIAN COMMUNITIES, large and small, are beating the drums for new industry.

Most of them are prepared to support their conviction that theirs is the best possible location with promotional brochures, industrial studies, "bird-dogging" industrial commissioners, and letters or personal visits from local businessmen and the Mayor. In other words they give each prospect the complete treatment. Added attractions can include reduced taxes, special assessments, low-cost or free sites, and buildings for lease or purchase which have been financed by local capital frequently collected on the spur of the moment.

What is behind this rush to attract industry? Basically, it is a growing lack of wage and salary dollars, or local tax dollars, and of retail sales dollars that has made so many municipalities seek the obvious answer—new industry. They recognize that where new products are manufactured for sale beyond the local market, then new jobs are created and new money flows into the community, bringing with it new opportunities.

The steady inroads which the larger metropolitan areas and the growing number of industrial parks make into the ranks of the site seekers have caused other communities wishing to attract new industry to step up their campaigns. The current demand for industrial commissioners is indicative of the interest being shown.

What special features tip the decision in favour of one site when so many other sites are basically similar and appear to be equally suitable?

When a business grows to the point where expansion is practical and thought is given to relocation or to expansion beyond its present market, the problem is put under study by a site location committee. This may consist of one senior officer or a select group of company officials. A careful survey of market conditions is made and the general area where the new plant should be located is outlined.

Having decided that a plant should be established to serve a national or regional market, the best possible site would be in the geographic centre of that market. However, with transportation costs relatively equal from all sites within a considerable radius of the exact centre, the actual site location can be in any one of a number of cities, towns or smaller municipalities. The site location committee must choose the best possible site from all those available within the radius chosen.

The first step is to study all potential sites, evaluate them against plant requirements, and eliminate all those which require too much compromise. The next step may be a personal survey of the remaining sites by one or more committee members.

The old standards of site location stressed the importance of transportation costs, wage rates, land and building costs and other tangible dollar-saving factors. Today,

while these must still be considered, the concept of "climate for capital" is being given increased importance, and is increasingly looked for by the site-committee members.

The pattern of their investigation, carried out as long as possible without alerting the community to their intentions, is usually as follows: They visit the community, often as tourists or other reasonably inconspicuous individuals, for a first-hand impression of conditions. They talk to municipal officials, bank managers, newspaper editors, local businessmen, in fact with everyone they meet who can help them to piece together as detailed a picture of its business and social life as possible. They look at the recreational facilities, observe the school system and try to get some idea of the religious life of the people. A study of the retail outlets is made to evaluate the self-sufficiency of the community and the shopping habits of its residents.

Unfortunately, initial impressions are often the only impressions the committee gets and must be used for the final site selection. Because of this, it is imperative that any city, town or village wishing to attract industry always present its best community picture.

Because so many cities and towns can offer almost equal physical site features plus adequate labor supplies, excellent transportation facilities and so on, those prospects whose site requirements are not influenced by special features such as an adjacent supply of raw materials, process water in great quantity, or seaway transportation, are being attracted to the community where their future will be most secure and where they will be most readily accepted as a member in good standing.

As a result "climate for capital" is emerging as perhaps the most important attraction to new industry. This is all to the good, for when the responsible management of a responsible business chooses a site mainly because of its "climate", that firm and its management will do its best to maintain a favorable climate by running its affairs successfully, by supporting going wage rates, by conforming to business and community policies and by contributing to community well-being and future prosperity.

Everyone in the community is involved in this concept of "climate for capital". When a site location committee member personally assesses a community he visits local businessmen to interpret their attitude and observe the condition of their business premises. Both reveal how they really feel about the community as a sound location for profitable business operations and as a place to live and raise a family. He looks at the schools and how they are run because the school system mirrors the amount of responsibility that parents take in the education of their children. His contacts with the members of the municipal government and its employees enable him to assess the honesty, competency and forward thinking which exists and the obstructions which his Company might have to face when dealing with them. The way residents support their church organizations, their local service clubs, their community projects and any organized recreational programs indicates how successful family life will be in the community for newcomers.

The attitude of residents to a new industry, to the expansion problems which will arise from the new families it will attract, to the additional money which will have to be spent out of taxes to service the plant site and to provide more serviced housing sites, to the type of building which will be constructed to house the new industry, and to the traffic congestion which may be generated in the plant area as employees arrive and leave, all help to fill in the composite picture of the community—its "climate for capital" portrait.

A good climate for capital can be built up in a community only when residents are aware of its existence. The initial problem, therefore, is to educate the

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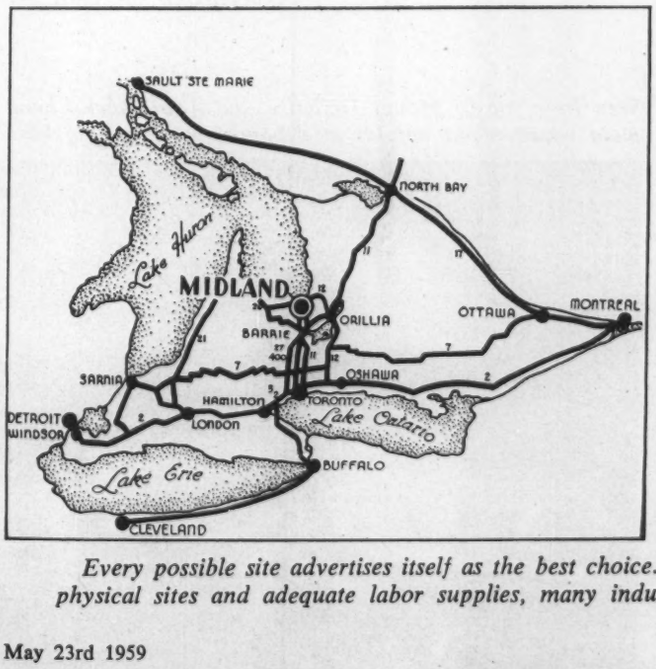
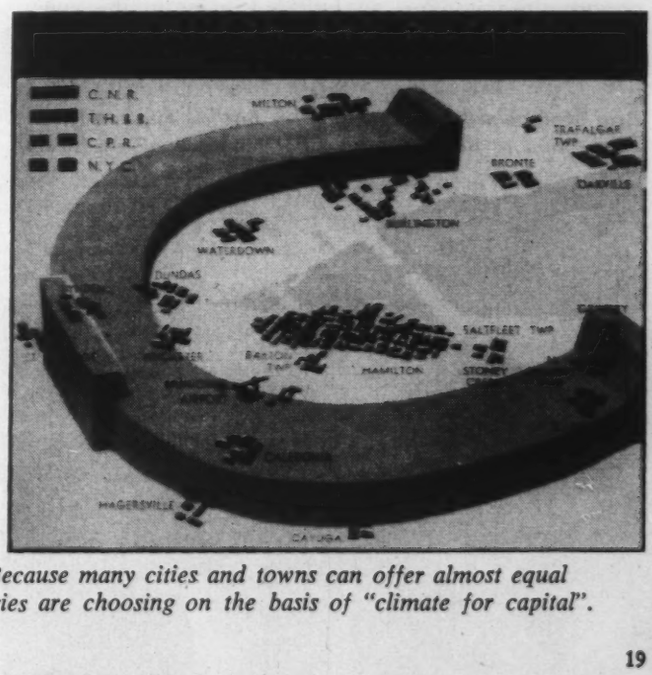




Every possible site advertises itself as the best choice. Because many cities and towns can offer almost equal physical sites and adequate labor supplies, many industries are choosing on the basis of "climate for capital".

Insignia marking 350th Champlain Anniversary celebated by New York—Vermont.

Champlain Anniversary Across the Border

by Miriam Chapin

VERMONT IS A FAMILIAR stamping ground to many Montrealers, but it is not as well known to other Canadians, who are accustomed to make their trips into the United States by way of Windsor, or of the Adirondacks. But this summer, while Vermonters expect and welcome the many cars with Quebec license plates, which they are used to seeing as they come to shop in Burlington or to visit the lake shore resorts and mountain inns, they hope to attract others from more distant parts of Canada.

Jointly with the people of neighboring New York State they are celebrating the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's discovery of the lake named for him. Those who come will be wise to plan a longer stay than is needed to watch the "water-amas" on the lake in the middle of July and the middle of August. Each little town has some special occasion to recall with pageant or festival, but the main interest of Vermont is still, as it always will be, the beauty of its mountains and forests, its lakes and streams, and the opportunities it offers to sail and swim in the sun.

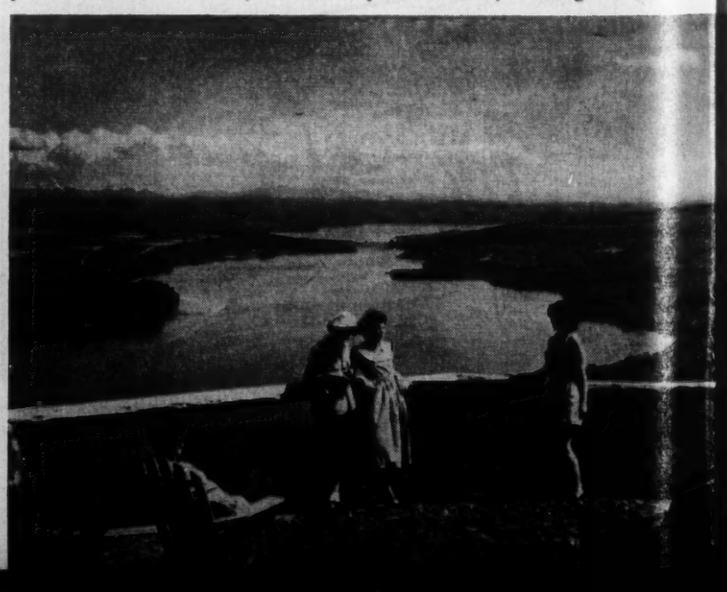
Vermont's connections with Canada go far back. Champlain must be counted the one who forged the first link, though he was a Frenchman who brought with him Huron and Algonquin Indians, to fight the Mohawks in a bloody skirmish. For a long time after him the contacts were warlike ones, raids back and forth, up and down the Richelieu River which leads from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence at Sorel. Some of the French settlements have left names that still are in use. Isle la Motte recalls a fort that was built in 1666, in a vain effort to protect the villages north of it. The Lamoille River as well as the Richelieu bears a French name, and so do towns such as Calais, and Montpelier, the capital of the state.

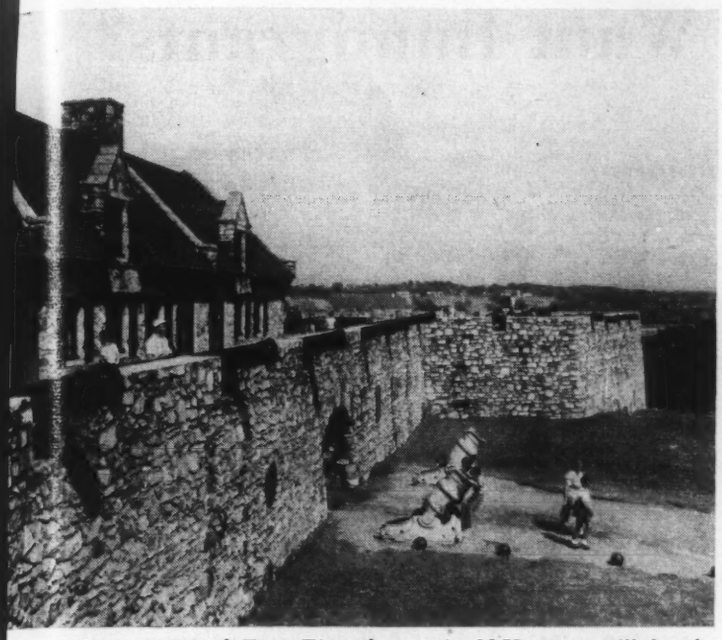
Nowadays Vermonters look forward to a closer relationship with Canada, of a new kind. Already Vermont is getting a new surge of electric power from the St. Lawrence Seaway installations. If the hoped-for canal is dug from St. Jean, south of Montreal, to Montreal, and the Richelieu River deepened to make a deep water

CONTINUED ON PAGE 47

Bear Mountain Bridge spanning the historic Hudson River is entry point to Bear Mountain Park, a favored tourist stop.

Seen from top of Mount Defiance, the Adirondack-Champlain vacationland unfolds in a panorama of rolling hills.



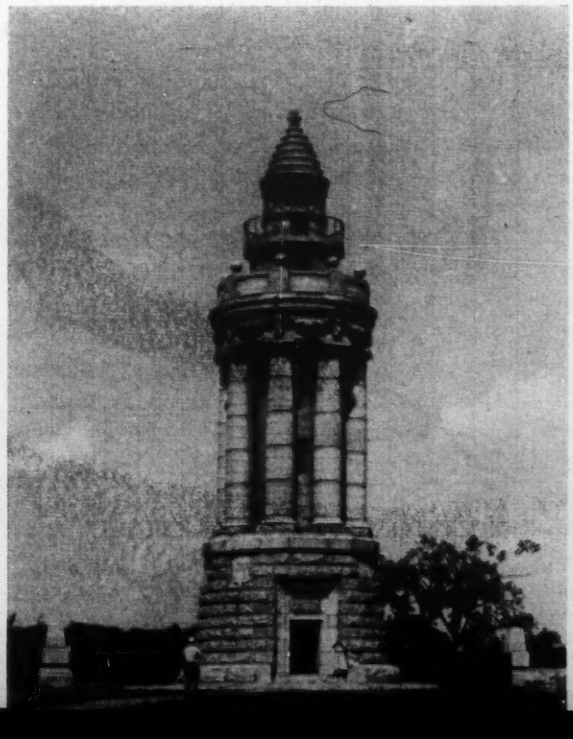


Reconstructed Fort Ticonderoga in N.Y. state will be the scene of historic reenactments during Champlain festival.

Imposing memorial to Samuel de Champlain in town of Plattsburgh, N.Y. overlooks the lake he discovered.

Vermont's connections with Canada go far back. History can be retraced in art centre, Manchester, Vt.

Hyde Cabin at Grand Isle was built in 1783 of hand-hewn logs by veteran of the Revolution, is now public museum.



Champlain Memorial Lighthouse at Crown Point was erected jointly by states of New York and Vermont on old site of Grenadier Fort.

Much of Vermont's charm is to be discovered off the main roads on hiking trails which offer breathtaking views of countryside.

Does Canada Really Want Immigrants?

by Robert Jamieson

CANADA JUST DOESN'T seem to know where it stands on immigration. I do not mean that many Canadians, official and unofficial, don't do a great deal for immigrants. But the whole approach seems to be inhibited, and Canada appears to have failed to reach clear conclusions on these basic issues:

- Does the country need, and want, immigrants?
- Does Canada want any particular kind of immigrants more than any other—e.g., northern Europeans, including people from the British Isles and France, rather than southern Europeans? If too few northern Europeans want to come, will Canada welcome more people from such countries as Greece and Italy?
- What is the moral position of the country on immigration—is it merely conferring privilege of entry on the immigrant, who must then accept whatever is provided or not provided? Or does Canada really need the immigrant, as much as the immigrant may need Canada, and should Canadians be going out warmheartedly and unequivocally saying "Come and be part of us, and help us build up this great country of ours"?

I am not a Canadian, and it is not for me to answer these questions. But I suggest that it is in failing to answer them that Canada produces a frustrating situation for itself, particularly in relation to immigration from Britain.

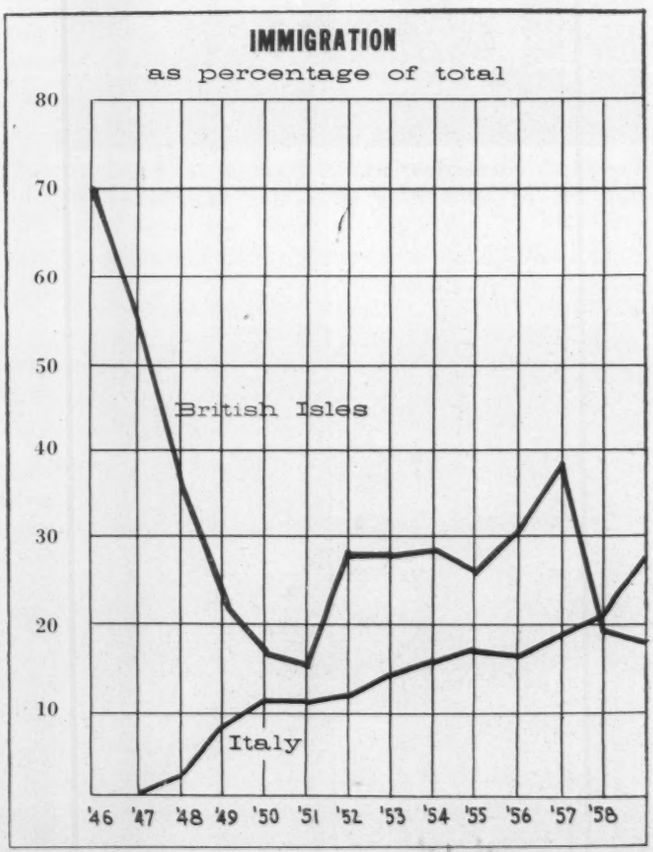
I know Canada could do well without journalists like myself, and I accept that in my case admission is a privilege extended: though one might point out that publishers have in recent years gone to the ranks of landed immigrants for their editors.

But whatever may be the situation in some fields, such as the newspaper one, there is just no hope at all of natural increase taking care of all of Canada's job needs over the next 20 years. She would also have to improve vastly her primary education and technical training facilties if she were to provide even the skilled labor section of her labor force. This is amply demonstrated in the Gordon report which, for the most part, assumes net average immigration of 75,000 a year. As there is an annual loss of around 50,000 by emigration, mostly to the United States, immigration of around 125,000 a year would appear to be Canada's minimum need.

And don't forget that nearly all long-range economic forecasting in the past has turned out to be underestimated. So Canada's immigration needs — if she is to take full advantage of the economic opportunity offered her—may be substantially greater.

Take a concrete example, the aircraft industry. For good or ill, Canada decided to build this to the point it has now reached, and committed a large part of it to building that nationalistic *jou jou,* the Arrow. Two-thirds of the workers on the Arrow came from Britain. Then Canada, now under a different government, dropped the Arrow, and 14,000 were thrown out of jobs with no hope of getting back into the aircraft industry. This appeared in British eyes as an affront to people who, most clearly of all, were invited to Canada, because Canada just couldn't have built up this size of aircraft industry without them. And, although nobody complained about it from the government side, it was an affront to the United Kingdom as a nation, for she freely allowed this large body of people to move to Canada, with very special skills developed mainly at public expense, after a good state education.

It was Canada's business whether she went on with the Arrow, but people in Britain are accustomed to see their governments looking at issues in the round, and working out broad solutions in the light of all probable consequences before announcing decisions. Does any



Immigration by two countries of last residence, British Isles and Italy, as percentages of total number of immigrants.

Canadian seriously suggest this happened when the Arrow was dropped?

I believe that the inept handling of this issue will have greater, and more lasting, effect in the United Kingdom in deterring potential immigration, than all the now notorious articles in *The People*. (See Comment of the Day: SN May 9)

With the exceptions of 1956 and 1957, there has been no "mass" immigration from Britain to Canada in the postwar years. Many of those who have come have had friends or relatives, or contacts here, of one kind or another. To these people stories of distress can be confirmed or refuted in correspondence with people whom they trust. Yet it is probably just as well the articles were published, for Canada had been considerably over-glamorised in the previous two or three years.

The articles might have had another value, if they had stirred some questioning in the hearts of men in authority here. You remember what the articles said: that there were large numbers of unemployed, breadlines, many homeless, people raking garbage bins for something to eat, that British immigrants were among these unfortunates.

Canadians must admit the only thing which cannot be substantiated in this picture is the alleged suffering of British immigrants. For, so far as anyone can find out, no British immigrant suffered this degree of distress last winter, though some were in trouble after the big influx of 1957.

Even in early May—as I was coming to the office to write this article—I passed a breadline of destitute men in the heart of Montreal.

And only a few weeks ago, when the snows melted in Montreal, the body of a young European immigrant was found on a rubbish heap: the autopsy showed he had had no food for at least 24 hours before he died.

Such things should shock the conscience of a nation. But little action is taken.

These failures have relevance when Canada holds itself out as a good country to come to. Even where a prospective settler from Britain feels that he personally is unlikely to be in great need, he cannot help feeling unhappy in the presence of such great wealth as is displayed here, alongside a type of abject poverty that is now unknown in northern Europe. To almost anyone from this area, of whatever poltical complexion—I myself was a member of the Conservative Party in England until I came here—this appears to be a moral wrong, and as well an appalling waste of human resources.

No government would survive in Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, or the Low Countries that tolerated winter unemployment of the volume tolerated in Canada, where one man in eight can be out of work.

To revert to the articles in *The People*. One must be fair to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, for they did start an immediate check across the country to see whether immigrants were involved, and whether the stories had any grain of truth in so far as their allegations about immigrant distress went. But the man who should have been most concerned, and who could not clear himself so easily as could Mrs. Fairclough's department, was the Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labor, and his reaction was to declare the articles "garbage journalism". Doubtless he looks out over the Gatineau River in Ottawa, and finds all Canada a beautiful vision.

Many Canadians will echo ironical cheers when I say that this is a country that doesn't think as people in Britain do. Your Establishment—the entrenched people with power who effectively influence political and social action—sneer at the Welfare State as you call it, and by implication at similar arrangements in most other northern European countries. These people do not know, I suppose, that the principles of the welfare state go back to the 16th century when, after the breakup of the feudal system, the central government appointed justices of the peace whose first duty was to maintain the King's peace, but whose next duty was to provide for the able-bodied unemployed. Parts of Canada haven't got that far yet, so do you wonder there is a conflict of ideas?

Don't count too much on another great swell of British immigration. Some will continue, but the broad flow will swing again towards Australia and New Zealand, where social ideas and political practices are closer to what British people understand.

Canada's problem, if it wishes to keep up total immigration, may be in becoming adjusted to accepting a very much heavier flow—numerically and proportionately—of immigrants from southern Europe. This is not too

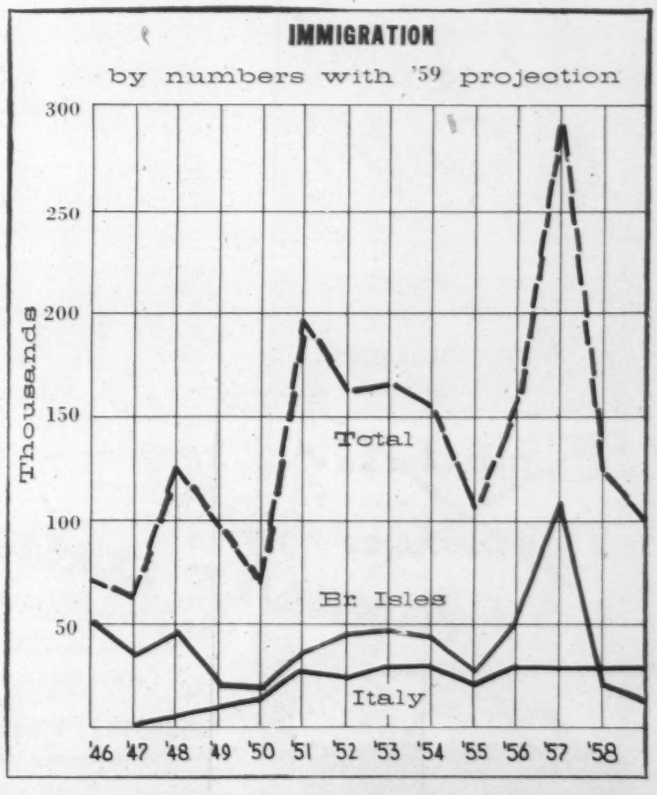


Chart compares number of immigrants coming to Canada from British Isles and Italy with total from all lands.

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difficult. Australia was once very choosy about the sources of its immigrants, but it was logical, and when the flow from Britain didn't meet its needs, it opened the gates to people from central and southern Europe.

What prevents Canada drawing on the backlog of 100,000 or so of applicants in Italy? "There's a limit to the number of people one doctor can examine in a day," I have been told. Well, let's have some more doctors. The Steel Company of Canada is increasing its steelmaking capacity 25 per cent. A significant part of its labor force is now Italian; it probably expects immigration to provide for its expansion needs. Is it going to get the men?

Just look at the charts. With an enormous drop in total immigration last year and—according to shipping people—a further drop of almost a fifth in the first quarter of this year, the only country that is keeping up its numbers is Italy. And Italy is probably the only country with a colossal backlog of applicants. Yet from the evidence of the figures, if not from ministerial statements, there would appear to have been an informal quota on Italian immigration in the past two years of around 28,000. Can Canada afford to be so choosy?

It would seem to an outsider, for what his opinions are worth, that the actions that would best meet Canada's interests are:

(1) Lose your inhibitions about freely accepting good people from southern Europe—since this is your most likely source of substantial labor supply.

(2) Re-examine your demands for people with "skills" asking, first, are people who meet your requirements available and, secondly, is not your statement of requirements unduly exacting? Could not the degree of skill required be quite quickly acquired on the job, if you took a little trouble to instruct a man?

(3) If you really want more people from Britain and northern Europe, stop sneering at these countries, at their social arrangements and at their industrial and economic achievements. Be a little more humble about what you have to offer. Be warmer, and more frank, in your approach to the prospective newcomer.

I would send more of your people who have to deal with immigrants, and perhaps some of those who make policy, over to Europe, not to visit big shots and newspaper editors, but to see how working people live, and how unemployment and social security organisations work, how National Assistance (relief) is administered.

I would also, as some encouragement to those who might come here, sign reciprocal social security agreements with Britain and some other countries in Europe.

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Chess

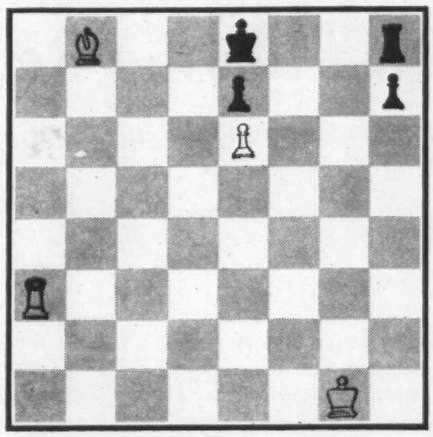
by D. M. LeDain

SOLVING CONTEST. Key only required for current Problem No. 219 (W. Pauly). Deadline, postmarked not later than June 4th, 1959. All entries opened on same date, and to each solver of the first three correct solutions examined a chess book will be sent. A chess magazine goes to the next twenty. One entry only, please.

Fare for problem gourmets. "Variation play is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the soul of a problem, or (to put it more materially) the main course of the solver's banquet, but the Key is the cocktail that begins the proceedings, and if it fails in piquancy the following dinner is not so satisfactory as it should be. A rough definition of a good Key is a move that is the last, or one of the last, moves that an average player of the game would consider. Accordingly, bad Keys are those that appear obvious to him." (Brian Harley).

Solution of Problem No. 218, (Bottacchi). Key. 1.Q-R4.

Problem No. 219, by W. Pauly.
White mates in two. (4 + 4)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"SO YOU'RE BACK too," said Ben when his colleague came in. "You planned to go a long way this vacation. How far did you drive?"

"Not even four thousand miles, but I'll tell you," replied Bert. "I noted the mileage on the meter at the start and again when I got back. By shifting the last figure of the original number over to the left of what had been its first figure I got the final mileage number again. Quite a coincidence, and both numbers added together to 5797."

"Coincidence?" exclaimed Ben. "I'll say it was. I also checked mileages on my meter, and mine came out exactly that way too, and they also produced that same odd total. But I guess you drove much further than me."

Coincidence on coincidence! But how far had each of them driven? (101)

Thanks for an idea, to: Mrs. A. Zimmermann, Montreal.

Answer on Page 52

Enigma Variations

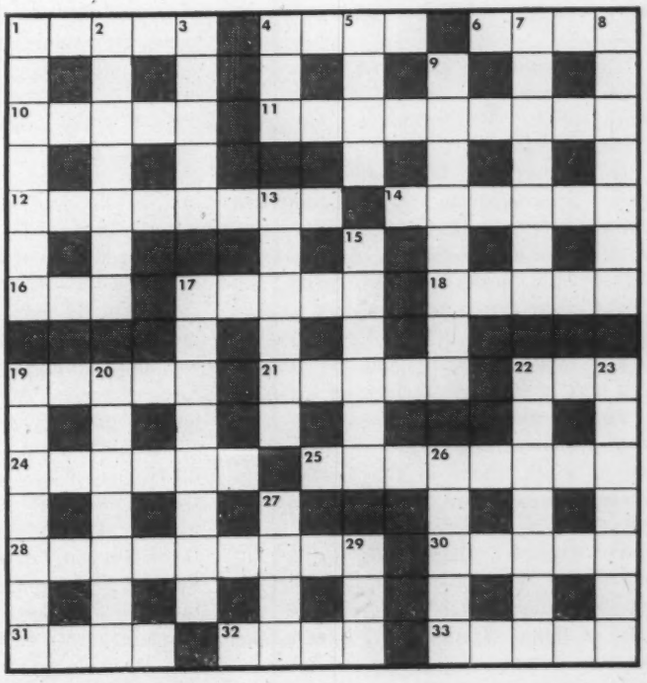
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 "If . . . be the 4A of 6, 32 on". (from 19D, 33) (5)
4, 4D, 20. Is the cud this for ruminating animals? (4, 3, 7)
6 See 1A (4)
10, 4D, 17D. It might make irritating pupils see the light (5, 3, 4, 4)
11 Certainly not a command from a Russian drill-sergeant. (5, 4)
12 The 19D, 16 after Christmas. (8)
14 This puts Mac in a crazy state. (6)
16 See 12. (3)
17 A pie's not quite the same when brown. (5)
18 Fruit one can rely on if kept. (5)
19 Tut, tut! Organists must have had one. (5)
21 Achilles was no heel in this epic. (5)
22 It's over, notwithstanding! (3)
24 Not how the toper called for his spirits. (6)
25 Born with a deformed bust. (8)
28 Primarily responsible for the abolition of nudism. (3, 6)
30 I fare badly when so hot. (5)
31 Strikes theatrical producers don't object to. (4)
32 See 1A. (4)
33 See 19D.

DOWN

1 This did seem unusually naughty. (7)
2 Write your name if ending in Y, like this. (7)
3 One result of a pitch. (5)
4 See 4A and 10
5 A member of the Volga boatmen? Hardly! (4)
7 Seeing him, often is a 10, 4D, 17D. (7)
8 They had no taste for the Sultan's Turkish delight, as it were. (7)
9 Left high and dry on a famous London street? (8)
13 One can get little sleep with one's family below. (6)
15 Not happy to sit around like a certain Marquis was! (6)
17 See 10
19, 33. Or what you will! (7, 5)
20 See 4A
22 Sometimes harder to cure humans of it than animals by it. (7)
23 Mr. Brown? And he's a gentleman! (7)
26 This kind of storm is mostly rain. (5)
27 It's not good to live retrospectively. (4)
29 It starts and ends Sunday, so to speak. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

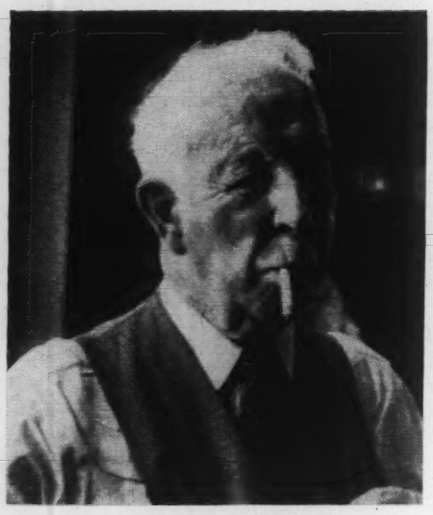
1 Wife
3 See 30
9 Israeli
10 Tonsure
11 Permanent
13 Leica
14 There
15 Two
16 Digit
17 Hacks
19 Wig
20 Shave
23 Islam
25 Locksmith
27 Crew cut
29 Trefoil
30, 3. The Barber of Seville
31 Head

DOWN

1 Whippet
2 Fir tree
3 Opine
4 Sit
5 Venal
6 Louring
7 Elegant
8 Debaters
12 Thong
15 Towel
16 Disaster
17 Haircut
18 College
21 Adipose
22 Exhaled
24 Mecca
26 Cater
28 Tub (468)

Books

by Arnold Edinborough



A. Y. Jackson: An antidote to . . .

Just for the Record

Two recent autobiographies which may remind the reader of a church-social sandwich: there is an awful lot of bread before you come to the meat.

OLD MEN FORGET, said Shakespeare, but he was wrong: they write their autobiographies.

The latest to do so are A. Y. Jackson, Canada's grand old man of painting, and Lord Russell of Liverpool, a highly controversial figure in England.

On the face of it, there may seem little point in comparing the self-composed chronicle of a radical painter in Canada with that of a contentious English lawyer-soldier. But both have the merits and faults inherent in autobiographies of public figures.

The faults are many and the greatest is a lack of style. A. Y. Jackson writes as if he were composing a series of telegrams for posterity, and Lord Russell uses almost every cliche in the English language. This is bound to have a deadening effect on any reader.

For example, talking about his trip to the Arctic wth Lawren Harris, Jackson has paragraph after paragraph of this kind of thing: "Harris and I went ashore on Pim Island, climbed up several hundred feet and made sketches. The Island was a desolate spot, mostly boulders and debris, with an occasional patch of moss or lichen clinging to the rocks. Earlier there had been many flowers . . . Harris had brought along a supply of Roman Meal. On this journey the excellent comestible probably got as close to the North Pole as it had ever been. Capt Falke was run down, so Harris persuaded *him* to use it. Later Inspector Joy also became an addict".

The re-creation of events which were funny at the time also needs a much more practised and imaginative hand at writing than a painter or politician is likely to have. And so we get flashbacks like this:

"It was a strenuous life. Harris was up before daylight, making a lot of noise with pots and pans as he got breakfast. The rain would be pattering on the tent when Harris would call, 'Come on, get up.'

'What's the use of getting up,' I would growl. 'It's raining.'

'It is clearing in the west,' was Harris' invariable reply.

So I would get up, breakfast, and we would go off in the rain. Three days later when it stopped raining, Harris would say, 'I told you it was clearing.' "

Lord Russell shows the same defects, but he adds one of his own—that of making old chestnuts his own personal property. Thus he appropriates for himself the theatrical joke about an actor playing to an almost empty house. In comes a character who says "Are you alone?", and the leading man replies, looking out at the audience, "Almost". Lord Russell tells it of Holman Clark and Charles Hawtrey. Others have told it of other Victorian troupers. Russell attributes to King Oscar II of Sweden (an original attribution at that) the saying that if a man is not a Socialist at 25 he has no heart, and if he is one after 30, he has no head. He even met that ubiquitous American negro at the Kasserine Pass whom every British officer claims to have met. This negro is driving a truck away from the enemy with his "white eyeballs . . . popping out of his head. My driver and I stood in the middle of the road and signalled to him to halt. I thought he was coming straight at us and got ready to jump. To my relief he jammed on his brakes and came to a standstill. 'Where the hell do you think you're going?' I shouted at him. 'I d'no, boss,' he replied, 'I'se jest retreating.' "

This latter story gives a neat lead, however, to Lord Russell's character. For the grandson of a Liberal journalist who for his services was made a baron by Lloyd George, he is startlingly illiberal in his thinking. He hates the Germans (and wrote a book called *The Scourge of the Swastika*); he hates the Japanese (he wrote a book called *The Knights of Bushido*); and he reflects accurately the blinkered military mind as he tells of his pig-sticking expeditions in peacetime India.

But this is what makes his autobiography interesting. He has campaigned strongly through his two books against our forgetting the enormous crimes of the German and Japanese people during the war. He has also campaigned against the woolly-headed intellectuals who think that if they stick their head in the sand of despair, the Russian atomic bomb will miss them. He sees clearly the dangers of trusting too much to such generally paralysed bodies as the United Nations.

It is, in fact, when he starts to deal with such controversial subjects as the State of Israel, the negro problem in South Africa and the United Nations that

. . . the blinkered mind: Lord Russell.

his book really comes alive. Up to then his experiences as a peace-time soldier in the Judge Advocate-General's branch are relatively uninteresting. He knew a lot of people in authority and he baited them, but many of his outbursts look very much like tempests in a mess tin when put down in print some years after.

Lord Russell, however, thinks like that militant section of the Conservative party which has pushed England into some curious situations since the war, the most curious of which was Suez. And to understand the attitudes of this group (which find a ready outlet in the Beaverbrook press) *That Reminds Me* is a good text for Canadians.

A. Y. Jackson is an antidote to the rigid military mind; there is nothing rigid about Jackson. He painted what he wanted to, where he wanted to, fought valiantly in the letters to the editor columns of the national press when his kind of painting came under criticism, and in *A Painter's Country* manages to pay off many an old grudge. For example, he talks of the first exhibition of the Group of Seven, which was held in the Art Gallery of Toronto. This was viciously attacked by the art critics, some members threatened to resign from the Gallery, and such terms were used in the reviews as 'products of a deranged mind', 'art gone mad' and 'the cult of ugliness'. Says Jackson: "Looking back after thirty-eight years it is difficult to know what all the shouting was about. Paintings that were in the first exhibition are now in our National Gallery, in Hart House, the Art Gallery of Toronto, and in private collections all over Canada. Nowadays they are considered 'sound and sane art', to use the expression that one of our most virulent critics employed to praise dull academic pictures."

It is this quiet needling of everybody in the art world which assists one through Jackson's autobiography, for in his own way he has made a great contribution to Canadian art both as a fighter as well as a painter.

The Group of Seven, of which he was a founder-member, were all of them determined to paint as they saw and those that are left have retained that facility into their old age. It is one thing to be an angry young man; it is another to grow naturally into a mature but still experimental old one.

As befits the autobiography of a great painter, *A Painter's Country* is beautifully designed and printed, and contains no fewer than twelve full color reproductions of some of Jackson's most typical work, many of them named in the text.

If one thing emerges from reading these two autobiographies at the same time, it is this: It is only a very great personality which can sustain the reader through page after page of unpractised

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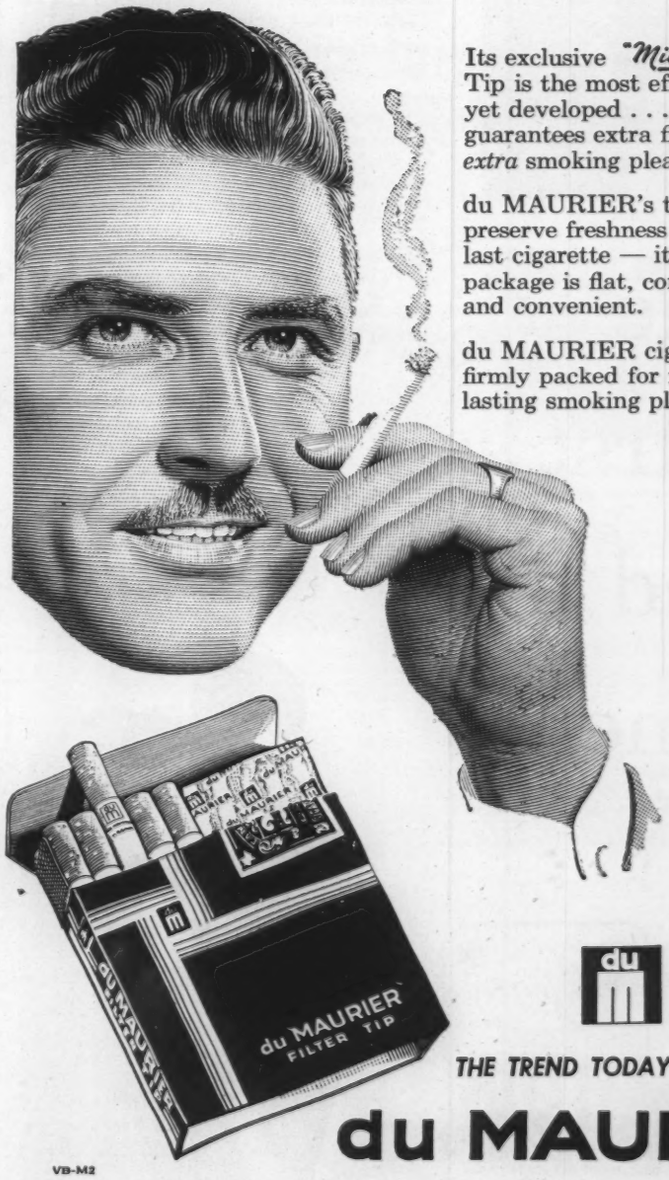

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prose. Both Jackson and Russell are controversial enough figures to sustain us in some measure. But their books still remind me of a church-social sandwich—there is an awful lot of bread before you come to the meat.

A Painter's Country, the Autobiography of A. Y. Jackson—pp. 170—*Clarke, Irwin —$5.00.*

That Reminds Me, Lord Russell of Liverpool—pp. 300—*British Book Service—$4.50.*

Price of Excellence

The Big Red Schoolhouse, by F. M. Hechinger—pp 240—*Doubleday—$4.50.*

WHEN *Sputnik,* followed by *Lunik,* burst upon the skies and "Vanguard" became rearguard, the American people suffered a species of trauma. Persuaded that all was well by such pundits of natural science as Dr. Vannevar Bush, they held to the old liberal and even Oppenheimeresque belief that, in the republic of science, real advances could only be made by free minds, such as totalitarianism did not allow. They were taken in by their own propaganda about Hitler, forgetting that Hitler, like Pharoah, allowed his clever scientists to emigrate and even expedited them; Stalin didn't.

Further, the wealthier echelons of American society, inspired by the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, were convinced that, whether the Communist ideal was a utopia or a hell, at least it could never compare successfully, in the results practical men could appreciate, with the products of free competitive commercialized enterprise, based on the profit motive. A few monopolists or perhaps even Cyrus Eaton might entertain doubts about this belief, but the mass of good citizens did not.

Then suddenly blazed into the heavens, like a miracle, visible evidence of the opposite. It was useless for the President to explain that, scientifically, the Russians were not playing the game. As Lord Beaverbrook said of Austen Chamberlain: "He always played the game — and he always lost".

Further the Americans underwent the shock of discovering that the backward peasant Russians were producing more natural scientists and more engineers than the democratic, progressive and machine-conscious American schools; and the British found that Russian schoolboys were so unsporting as to work longer hours. They did not discuss leisure: they had no leisure. And yet they earnestly aspired to culture. As the Moscow street slogan has it: "Be cultural; spit in the can."

They produced fine mathematicians, men of letters, ballet dancers; and paid their professors in the classless society of the

triumphant proletariat (where no one pays above 13% income tax) ten times what on the average they paid to the manual worker, whereas America paid less than twice. They did not have the appalling North American school system under which, in some provinces, children "by permission of their parents", could drop mathematics in early school years. This has led to a flurry of investigations. Among these Dr. Conant's report is outstanding, with its frank classification of the children of a democracy into three classes of ability, and *The Big Red School House* of the sometime education editor of the *New York Herald Tribune,* Fred Hechinger, is also remarkable—although I wish the education editor would not split his infinitives.

One chapter of Dr. Hechinger's book is entitled "The High Price of Excellence", which is, of course, precisely what many state politicians, under local pressures and in the name of democracy, are unwilling to pay. Plato attacked democracy, as he understood it, as a stress upon the freedom of each man possessed of two legs—"forked radish", as Carlyle said—to do that which seemed best in his own eyes. The liberals who built Anglo-Saxon democracy believed, on the contrary, in an "educated democracy", that is, one by its very nature aristocratic, not biased in favour of the rich but against the ill-conditioned. "The American system", writes Mr. Hechinger in his experienced and suggestive book, "has failed to evolve any real priorities". (So, we may add, as touching such a "public philosophy" has the Canadian.) "Aimlessness was put on a pedestal and labelled individualism. This is patent nonsense."

GEORGE CATLIN

Geriantics

The Poorhouse Fair, by John Updike—pp. 185—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.95.*

This remarkable short novel is a story about a group of old people living in a county poorhouse in Central New Jersey. Self-isolated for the most part by their crotchets and humors, the characters are still capable of uniting fiercely in opposition to Superintendent Conner, who wishes them nothing but good.

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Needless to say Author Updike approaches his subject with the insights of a poet rather than the solutions of a professional geriatrician.

M.L.R.

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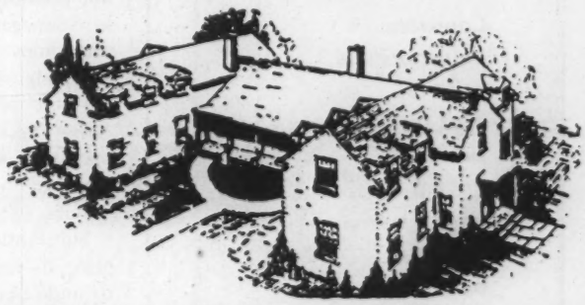

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Dominion Magnesium

How do you explain the low price at which Dominion Magnesium Limited shares are selling in relation to their breakup value? This looks like an undervalued situation but perhaps there is some reason for it which does not appear on the surface.—R.V., Niagara Falls.

There is no dearth of information upon which to base an opinion on Dominion Magnesium, although the company does not provide production or sales figures as to tonnages of metals. It is, however, sometimes possible to come at these obliquely. For example, the company is the sole producer of magnesium in Ontario and, since it ranks as a mining operation, reports to the Ontario Department of Mines. The latter issues magnesium production figures annually.

Substantiating your thinking about the price of the equity being low in relation to indicated break up value are figures from the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 1958: current assets of $4.2 million versus current liabilities of $0.7 million; in other words net liquids of $3.5 million applicable to some $700,000 of mortgages, deferred credits and provisions for repairs and 476,270 shares of capital stock. The latter has been selling around $9 a share and obviously this does not place a high valuation on the company's fixed assets, mining properties, processes and know how in the magnesium and metals fields.

Brought into production as a wartime effort by mining men, and employing an efficient process of making magnesium, Dominion is suffering from depressed world markets for the metal and cut its magnesium production to 50% of capacity early in 1958. It is also a big factor in calcium but the demand for this reached the lowest level in years, largely as a result of lessened use in defence requirements.

The company in 1958 suffered an operating loss of $63,145, an effective drop of some $1.4 million from the operating profit of $1.3 million rung up in 1957. This, along with the cloudy nature of prospects for magnesium and calcium explains the low price-assets ratio of the equity. It appears to be undervalued but the judgment of the market seems to be that it will continue to be undervalued until there is some marked improvement in prospects.

For every seller there must be a buyer. The people who are buying Dominion are being motivated by the prospects of the present age for increasing its consumption of light metals. Magnesium is relatively new and it takes time for any material no matter how outstanding its performance, to supplant products to which fabricators and product buyers are accustomed.

Trading in Canada

Shopping the list of Canadian equities, I recall the statement made a few years ago by a participant in a mutual-funds forum in Toronto that there are not more than 50 or 60 Canadian companies which are suitable media for large investors. The big Canadian stock trader has traditionally played the U.S. stock market, as evidenced by the number of New York houses with Canadian branches. Why wouldn't it be good business for the Canadian investor to skip domestic stocks and concentrate on New York stocks where trading is more active, where quarterly operating reports are available and where distribution requirements for listing are apparently much stiffer than in this country?—E.A., Ottawa.

There are not too many Canadian companies with a floating supply of stock large enough for the big investor to trade without creating considerable of a ripple on the market. By contrast U.S. companies are larger and have more stock outstanding.

One could write columns about patriotism, about the desirability of Canada having an economic life apart from the U.S. which only investor interest will maintain. But putting it on a selfish basis, which is the reason most investors act, a good reason for staying in Canadian securities is the 20% tax credit enjoyed on dividends of Canadian domestic companies.

The New York Stock Exchange is admittedly somewhat in advance of Can-

adian listing requirements, but there is in this country a mounting sentiment in favor of more rigid listing requirements and more information being furnished by listed companies. Some Canadian firms even go so far as to provide quarterly reports although not required by law or stock exchange rules.

This is a growing country and we must be optimistic about its economic prospects. We think Canadian industry will be equal to the task of financing economic expansion and we look forward to more information being volunteered by public companies as a matter of self interest. Every company on the stock exchange must compete with every other company for investor attention and there is some indication of a mounting trend to more informative communications with the financial community.

Madsen Red Lake

I am looking at Madsen Red Lake about which I read a report favorable in every respect except that the ore reserves fell off last year and at the end of it only amounted to a couple of years millfeed I wonder if you could elaborate on this situation?—N.M., London.

Madsen Red Lake has outstanding 3.5 million shares and had in 1958 a net profit of $1.05 million or 30 cents a share from treatment of 302,000 tons. It had ore reserves of 644,000 tons at the end of the period. This was a decline from 741,000 tons the previous year but was not unexpected. In fact there will be further reduction until development headings reach and commence to traverse the downward continuation of zones now being mined. The 17th level is currently the deepest working level but drilling of horizons immediately above and below it has indicated the maintenance of the mine potential and development will embrace five new levels.

We wouldn't be alarmed about the long-term outlook for continued profitable operations. The company enjoys aggressive management, and it can be relied on to make the most of opportunities turned up. Working capital at the end of 1958 was of the order of 66 cents a share.

Canadian Pacific

Going over back numbers of Gold & Dross, I note where a few years ago you spoke in very glowing terms about Canadian Pacific Railway stock. Yet, it hasn't exactly set the world on fire. How do you explain missing on this one? And what do you think of it now?—L.S., Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Railway common is still to be regarded as an undervalued security by prevailing standards in Canada, although there is no telling how long it will remain undervalued. An evaluation of investment situations can only be based on

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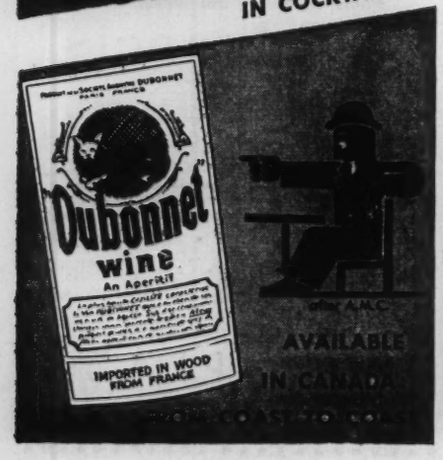

known facts and their logical interpretation. On this basis, one would be compelled still to regard Canadian Pacific with considerable respect.

Investment sentiment to Canadian Pacific suffered from several causes. Included in these is the fact that the stock is dealt on world markets and is appraised by traders who have a world outlook and are not necessarily mesmerized by the growth prospects of the Canadian economy. Another adverse factor is the mounting trend of railway costs. Additionally, the company's lead-zinc subsidiary, Smelters, has run into heavy weather in the shape of U.S. metal quotas.

Space unfortunately does not permit a detailed examination of CPR. At this time, however, we repeat our former comment that it would be difficult to find an investment vehicle incorporating a more representative cross section of the Canadian economy. The dividend also adds to its attractions.

MacLeod's Preferred

How do you like MacLeod's Limited 6% Preferred stock as an investment?—W.B., Windsor.

While not to be construed as a blanket recommendation, one must admit a high degree of attraction in MacLeod's preferred, mainly for the investor who wants some income advantages with a high degree of protection, plus the 20% tax credit which goes with dividends on the preferred shares of domestic corporations.

MacLeod's is a merchandise-distributing organization operating in Western Canada. Capital structure consists of $3.3 million 6% debentures, $3.2 million A preferred ($20 par value), and 750,000 shares of common. Net current assets at the end of 1958 were $6 million. Net income for the year was $2.4 million, an increase of 30.91% over the previous year, and a reflection of a 20.83% increase in total net sales.

The debentures mature in 1978 and the tempo of earnings suggests the ease with which they will be retired.

The A preferred pays 6% or $1.20 a year, and has a feature entitling it to slight participation with the common. It is also callable at $21.50 a share and one wouldn't want to pay too much of a premium over the call price.

Upper Canada

Why does not Upper Canada Mines provide details of tonnage and grade of ore in reserve?—R.W., Victoria.

It is not unusual for mines to omit estimates of tonnage and grade reserves, presumably because the experience is that such estimates are not a true indication of ore measures.

It is, however, stated by Upper Canada officials that the potential reserve is greater

than at any time in the company's history. In 1958 new ore was discovered on the 3,625 and the bottom levels of the mine, which is located in the East Kirkland area of Ontario.

East Sullivan

What do you think of East Sullivan Mines? —B.E., Halifax.

There isn't too much to get excited about in the East Sullivan picture. On the other hand, the equity can be purchased for fairly close to breakup value. The significance of this is that the company, which is still a mining company, will probably attempt to latch onto some outside property and the chance that it will be successful cannot be dismissed. It has the resources with which to follow up anything of promise. The prospects of the company winning a profit from 1959 operations of its original mine in Quebec have improved with copper prices.

Starrat Nickel

Any chance of Starrat Nickel coming to life on its Red Lake ground?—M.H., Quebec City.

The old Starrat property at Red Lake produced some $6 million in gold and in view of the current developments in the area the company may conduct some re-examination of the claims, from which all mining equipment has been removed. If this re-examination produces any encouragement, financial support for a more detailed examination would probably not be too hard to marshall. The Red Lake camp is compelling more respect all the time.

In Brief

What happened to Greyhawk Uranium Mines?—W.M., Regina.

Suspended operations because of financial difficulties, and has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Why does Tombill propose a capital increase?—M.V., Vancouver.

To finance potash exploration in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Is McVittie-Graham active?—B.B., Cornwall.

Still on the sidelines.

Is Sullivan Cons. gold property looking any better?—W.M., St. Catharines.

Officials anticipate normal production in 1959, and the earning of a profit, whereas the property was idle part of 1958.

Do you recommend chart trading?—B.P., Toronto.

Seldom in any event and never for the amateur.

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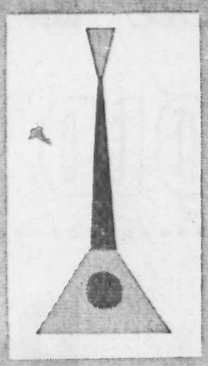

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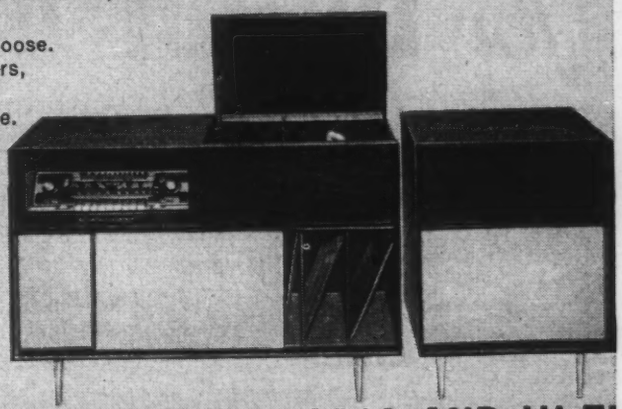

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for **Butler buildings**

Take a look at the new Butlerib panels being installed at the right. Notice the unique pattern. A combination of deep and shallow corrugations creates dramatic shadow lines . . . a new sculptured look. Butlerib gives industrial and commercial buildings a new, distinctive appearance. It is the new standard cover for Butler buildings—the fastest, lowest-cost way to build well.

New Butlerib panels make the Butler system of building an even better, faster way to build well. Butler pre-engineering saves countless hours of routine engineering. Butler mass-production eliminates costly custom fabrication. Precision roll-formed, new Butlerib panels fit the Butler structural system to a "T", permit fast, bolt-together assembly methods that save you weeks – even months – of costly construction time . . . put you in business and earning profits that much sooner.

Get full details on Butler buildings and new Butlerib panels from your nearby Butler Builder. Ask him about Butler financing, too. He's listed in the Yellow Pages under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings." Or write directly to us for literature.

*Patent Nos. D178605; D178659

And the most weathertight cover ever offered as standard construction

New Butlerib panels are not only beautiful, they're extremely functional. The new corrugated pattern makes them the strongest, most rigid cover panels ever offered on Butler buildings. This means that there's even less deflection under wind and snow loads. Joints stay tight and snug.

Butlerib panels offer maximum protection at lowest cost. Secured with modern self-clinching fasteners (see photo at right), Butlerib panels are installed quickly . . . economically. And they do not require the costly maintenance and repairs of traditional construction.

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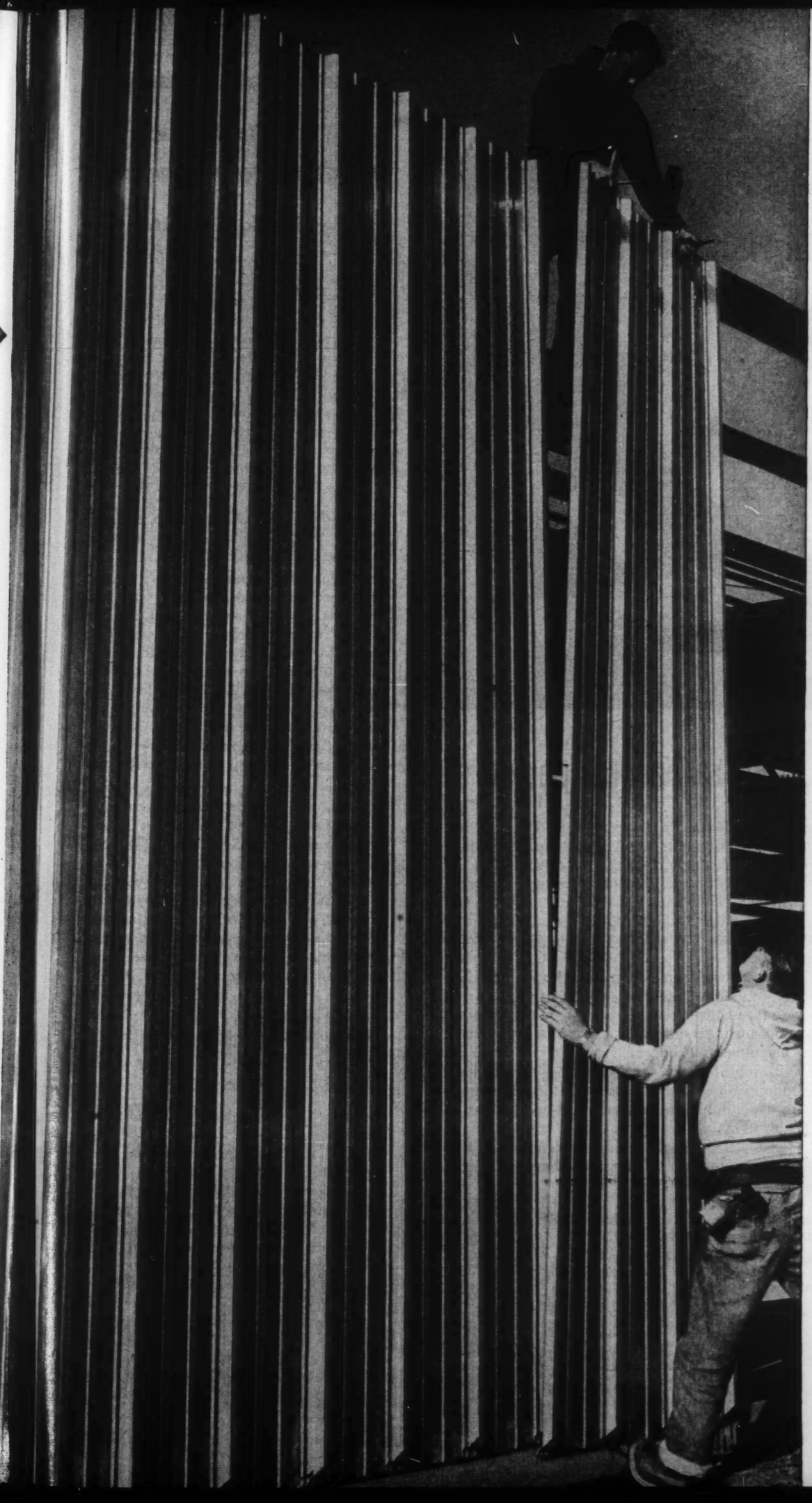

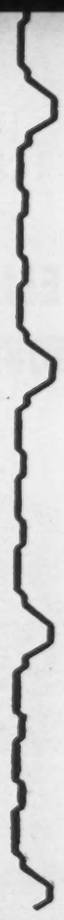

A full 3 feet wide and available in lengths up to 32 feet, Butlerib panels make short work of covering even the largest Butler buildings. The unique pattern of deep and shallow corrugations makes these the most rigid panels of their type.

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Integrated Data Processing — IDP — is the modern *automation* method of mechanizing paperwork. By a single typing, paperwork can be integrated between locations through teletype. Thus, with IDP and BELL TELETYPE you can distribute data (orders, reports, etc.) across the city or across the country through one simple operation.

Moreover, this time-saving method is based on today's modern "mechanical languages", so the punch tape shown here can actuate many different types of business machines, increasing still further the usefulness of IDP.

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Consult Bell communication specialists on how data processing can be integrated between offices, factories and warehouses.

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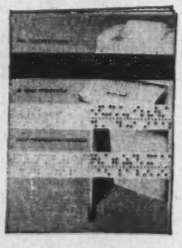


THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Insurance

by William Sclater

No Collision

Since I am 18 years of age and sound in wind and limb I cannot understand why I cannot get collision insurance now that I have my driving licence. I thought an insurance company would have to sell full coverage insurance to any normal person, with a driving licence and a car, who was able to pay. What am I supposed to do if I have a collision?—H.M., Toronto.

You pay your own damages if the collision is your fault. If it isn't you collect from the other person's liability insurance.

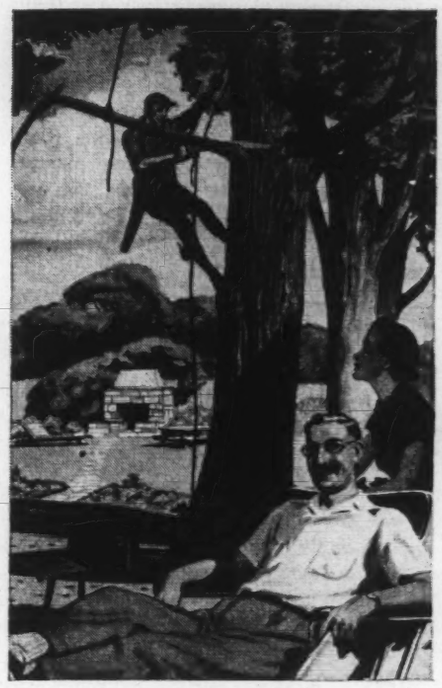
The impulse to pass other cars, exceed the speed limits and indulge in what can only be described as rash and reckless driving is so common among under-21 male drivers that they have made themselves too costly to insure with collision coverage. You may be a good driver but you pay the penalty for the many reckless drivers in your age group. Nobody, least of all an insurance underwriter, is forced to lose money on a poor risk.

What you can purchase is Public Liability and Property Damage coverage for $25,000—$50,000—$5,000 at a cost of approximately $85 per annum. This can include comprehensive coverage but no collision. Over 21 it is easier to buy collision insurance, especially if you are married, the underwriters reckoning that a wife is a sobering influence on certain manifestations of exuberance, like pressing too hard on the accelerator. If you have a bad driving record you can still get liability coverage by going to the assigned risk pool and paying more, for less.

Ward-Level Medical

Suppose I go to hospital in Ontario under the government plan, which I pay for, what medical service or attention will be given to me in the public ward? Will I be expected to pay for it? What happens to people who can't afford to pay for medical coverage? Are they left to the uncertain mercy of some medical learner or given a cursory diagnosis by some hurrying practitioner that may prove to be wrong later? What about the staff doctors in the hospital who are already paid? Can't they look after us for free?—T.N., Hamilton.

Under the Ontario Hospital plan there is no charge for indigent patients who are



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Davey tree care was developed over three generations. The techniques and the mechanical equipment used are the result of research and great experience. The Davey men are trained in the oldest tree care school in the world. You'll be satisfied if you let Davey protect and beautify your priceless trees.

This is the time to brace or cable weak forks against splitting storms: Prune dangerous dead branches; install a lightning rod. Well cared for trees are beautiful trees, the most priceless joys in your garden. Look up DAVEY TREE SERVICE in your phone book, or write

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unable to pay. Your fears of being left to the uncertain skill of some first-year student or hurrying doctor are quite unfounded. Doctors and hospitals have a professional and legal liability to patients quite apart from their humanitarian instincts to give their best skill and service to succour the sufferer.

As regards the status of patients in public wards in relation to medical staff services the Ontario Hospital Services Commission has pointed out that it varies in hospitals throughout Ontario according to the governing circumstances. In the large teaching hospitals certain wards are set aside for the clinical teaching of medical students. It is traditional that no charge for medical services is made for the treatment of those patients.

In other non-teaching wards, owing to the prevalence of third party payers following accidents etc. the doctors make a charge for their services and any such funds recovered are put into a fund to be utilized for different purposes such as meetings of various sorts or sending staff away to attend conferences or for post-graduate work. In many hospitals that are not affiliated with university medical schools the doctors charge for their services on public wards. In smaller hospitals where staff doctors follow their own patients and treat them on the wards, they charge fees for such services if the patient is able to pay.

Hospitalization

Would you please quote me the averages for Canada of a man's chances of being hospitalized or having to go to hospital for an operation?—L.D., Kingston.

Survey made in 1957 shows that more than 4,000 Canadians become hospital patients every day. There is a surgical operation performed on one Canadian every ten minutes. One in every ten Canadians becomes a hospital patient every year.

Double Indemnity

If I have an insurance policy with a U.S. company covering hospitalization cost for room and am also in the Ontario Government Hospital Plan is there anything to prevent me from collecting from the U.S. insurer in the event I am hospitalized in Ontario and using their payment to cover other services.—B.D., Windsor.

Yes. A regulation recently gazetted by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission under which you are liable to be fined up to $200 if you collect from the Hospital Plan and try to collect from a private insurer also. The government regulation

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The kind who knows exactly what an automobile should do. For SIMCA is the 4-door family size car which has more of the really important features than any other car in its price class. Luxurious reclining seats, top economy, built-in heater, defroster, and 4-speed transmission.

Sports Cars Illustrated said SIMCA "will outperform anything else in its price class." And, Chrysler Corporation has picked SIMCA to carry its banner into the imported economy field. This puts a giant parts and service network close at hand to every SIMCA owner in Canada and the U. S.

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Saturday Night

TRAVEL ESSAY CONTEST

FOR ANY CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT WHO IS TRAVELLING ABROAD THIS SUMMER

SATURDAY NIGHT is pleased to announce a travel essay contest open to all undergraduates of any Canadian university (or students who earned their first degree in the Spring of 1959). Any student travelling abroad in the summer months of 1959 is eligible.

The three top essays chosen by an impartial panel of judges will be published in SATURDAY NIGHT in the Fall, and will be awarded prizes as follows.

1st PRIZE $150 plus complete set of Encyclopedia Britannica

2nd PRIZE $100 plus 2-volume Encyclopedia Britanica World Dictionary

3rd PRIZE $50 plus Encyclopedia Britannica World Atlas.

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makes it plain that nobody is permitted to sell the coverage given by the Hospital Plan in Ontario. While there is nothing to stop you buying supplementary insurance coverage for medical, private room or other additional services from insurers in Ontario or elsewhere, the Ontario underwriters are forbidden by law to duplicate the government coverage provided under the hospital plan. Now, under this new regulation, the ban against double indemnity obtains against insurance underwriters outside Ontario also.

Financing Life

I was considering buying a $10,000 life policy on my eight year old and was quoted a single premium of approximately $2,000. When I considered taking the policy on the regular premium rate with the option of paying it up at a later date the payment was calculated on the advance deposit plus interest, principal and without finality since the dividends were to be calculated as well and could not be anticipated. It seems to me insurance could be less expensive if paid on a single payment plan. Could we not purchase the policy we need as we purchase a car and finance it through another source?—E.R., Oakville, Ont.

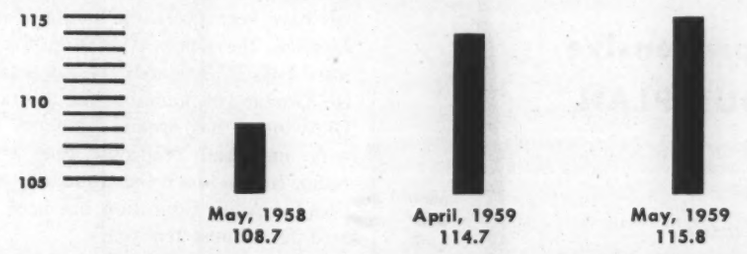
Nothing to stop us if we can raise the money elsewhere and use it to pay the policy on a single premium basis. But would it be less expensive? Money on loan comes at a high rate of interest. Even with the policy pledged you still have to pay the lending party repayment of principal and interest, depending on your credit rating and other factors. Perhaps some life underwriter could come up with a suggestion that would meet this problem.

Height and Weight

I hear the insurance underwriters have a height and weight table which is used as a guide to the amount of premium payable for an accident and sickness policy. I am 34 years of age, in good health, five feet ten inches in height and weigh 214 pounds. How would I rate?—S.R., Oshawa.

Depends on the insurer. Some would figure you overweight or above the normal average weight for people of your height. Underweight people are better off than overweight people in the matter of insurance premium. The maximum normal poundage allowed for a person of your height for regular premium rate would be 205 pounds. Over that you will probably be charged extra premium of possibly 15% in your case.

Saturday Night Business Index for May



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	1949=100	160.9	157.8	151.1
Retail Trade (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,329	1,346	1,266
Total Labour Income (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,411	1,405	1,324
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949=100	125.2	125.5	125.2
Wholesale Price Index ▶	1935-39 =100	241.1	237.7	227.9
Of Industrial Materials Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned) ▶	$ millions	4,466	4,439	4,562
New Orders Manufacturing Industry ▶	$ millions	1,656	1,763	1,567
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers ▶	$ millions	17,730	20,470	15,933
Imports for Consumption ▶	$ millions	441.2	389.1	427.2
Exports ▶	$ millions	383.3	324.3	376.4
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	193.4	203.4	319.4
Work Week in Manufacturing ▶	hrs. week	40.9	40.6	40.0

Latest month figures are mainly preliminary ones.

by Maurice Hecht

LATEST INDICATORS turn up two important facts. The Consumer Price Index is now exactly the same as it was one year ago. This index has been descending slowly these past five months. But although living costs have been declining, there is little chance this is the beginning of a long-term trend toward lower prices.

The second important fact concerns industrial production. Latest figure shows that we have set a record. Previous peak was an index number of 159.6 reached in March, 1957. Latest index is 160.9.

This key indicator reached a low of 148.6 in December, 1957. Most of 1958 was spent at the 151 level. A year ago today it jumped to 154.4 but then dropped back again. Failure of that indicator to climb faster made pessimists of many. This column pointed out then that slow progress was indicated for some time, followed by a higher rate of climb the end of 1958.

This happened. Last November the sharp change took place. The indicator moved up easily month after month and has now beaten the old high. This progress should continue for some time, at least.

Despite this, unemployment is not yet below the danger point. It has eased back month after month. At the beginning of April the percentage of those seeking work to total labor force was 5.5 per cent. (This is a seasonally adjusted figure). Safe figure should be about half that size but high immigration of past years, recent sharp gains in productivity plus continuing fast farm exodus gave us more workers than could be swallowed save in times of real boom. We'll have high unemployment for some time yet.

The immediate economic climate gets better each month. For most people this means good times with no recession around the corner. But there are major weaknesses in the Canadian economy which may show later this year.

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Ridley College offers boys a sound academic background augmented by a well rounded programme of mental and physical development.

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Attractive entrance bursaries and scholarships are available for qualifying candidates.

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The Headmaster
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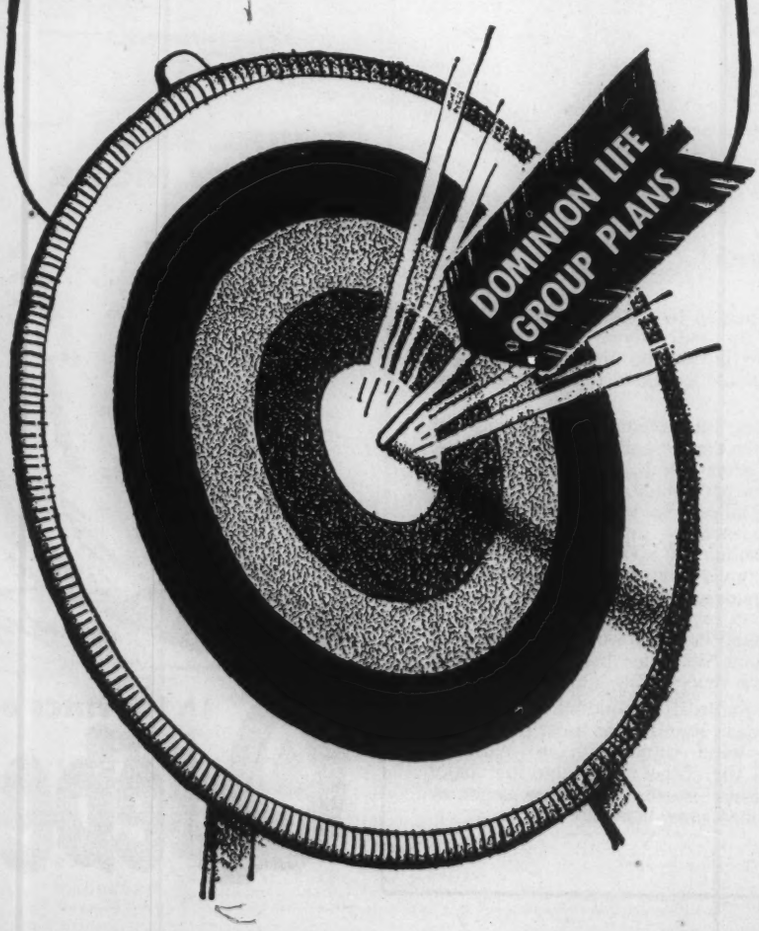


Market Place

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

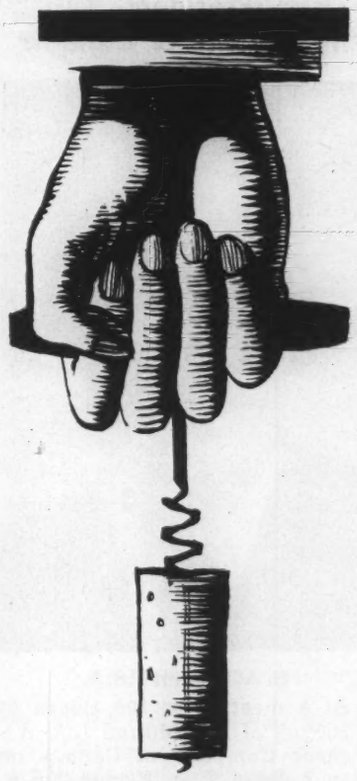
In few countries in the world is there a stronger "extra-mural" program than that provided by the University College. Picked and well trained adult educationists have been placed in British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana. In addition, the Extra-Mural Department has special branches dealing with industrial relations, fine arts and radio. In this work the Canadian Association for Adult Education has been associated for almost ten years.

Broadcasters from private radio stations in Canada have had a leading part in developing radio in Jamaica and British Guiana. Peter Aylen, formerly with the CBC before he became chief of broadcasting at the United Nations, is now the General Manager of Jamaica's new government broadcasting system. Neil Morrison is soon to go to Trinidad to advise the Federal Government on broadcasting policies. Two years ago, while still Chairman of the Board of the CBC, Davidson Dunton made a study of West Indian broadcasting and a CBC engineer has been advising on technical developments. Gordon Burwash, formerly of the National Film Board, is leaving this month for Trinidad to advise on film production and distribution. The first film of the new West Indies Federation was produced by Morten Parker and an NFB production crew. These communications, like the ships, are the very life blood for the new island state and the most important means of public education.

One could go on multiplying examples. But those already provided may be enough to point up the lead that Canada is giving in the world of ideas as well as commerce. Our exchanges with the West Indies are no longer restricted to the traditional swap of salt-cod for rum which has been going on for four centuries.

The most satisfying part of this is that it is *an exchange*, that Canada is getting as well as providing, that we need not feel self-conscious about our contributions. Mutual interest equals enlightened self-interest. Naturally, we are on the giving end much of the time. But even now the flow runs both ways, and much more can be expected in the future. One joint seminar has already been held, in 1957, between Mount Allison University and the University of the West Indies, part of it taking place on the campus of each university. Many other joint efforts linking universities, or the work of certain scholars, are possible.

For example, our scholars who are studying Indian culture have much to gain by sharing with West Indians in uncovering the truly incredible ruins of the May-



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if your guests comment on the excellent taste of Harvey's wines.
It will not be unusual.
Harvey's wines have always received the most favourable comments, ever since the year 1796!

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To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
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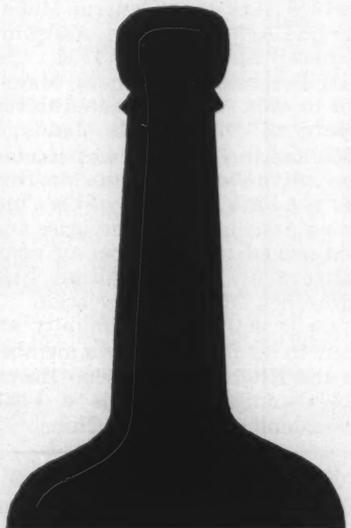

HARVEY'S SHERRY

Write for free booklet—Harvey's "Guide to Wines," Dept. S-1, P.O. Box 216, Station H, Montreal.

ans, whole communities still buried in the jungles of British Honduras. Our army doctors may find it of equal or greater advantage to get their experience of tropical medicine in parts of the West Indies rather than in Florida. Nowhere else in the world is there such richness in the folk arts as in the West Indies, particularly in Trinidad. For many a Canadian historical research problem, the answers may be sought at Nelson's dockyard in Antigua just as much as in Halifax, for the history of these places is closely linked.

Canada will be sending many men and women on technical assistance missions to all parts of the world. Most of these officers, skilled though they are in some special field, need to observe how science and economic aid can be applied. For such a purpose there are probably no finer "laboratories" than Jamaica and Puerto Rico. Asians use Jamaica in this way; why not Canada?

When Harvard College was being established, the first outside gift of money came from Jamaica. It is not recorded whether James McGill was aided in a similar way when founding his university. But Canadian education and Canada have already had much to gain from intellectual commerce with the Caribbean and much more is promised in the future. What is true of the one country, the West Indies, is a reminder of what can be anticipated in relation to the rest of the Commonwealth. Last September's trade conference may leave some mark on history because of its endorsation of what nourishes trade and everything else — namely, the intellectual and spiritual exchange between men of intelligence and goodwill.

How Industry

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

community to the fact that there is much more to being a resident than eating, sleeping, working and paying taxes. Leadership is essential, leadership which should come from the business community for it is they who have most to gain from a prosperous and growing municipality.

This leadership often shows itself as a request from the Board of Trade or the chamber of Commerce to the municipal government to hire an outside professional to lead, to promote, to attract new industry. Most of the larger cities and many of the towns have industrial commissioners, hired from outside the area, on their payroll. However for smaller centres, and for some of the larger ones also, it would be wiser to utilize the local knowledge and acceptance of one of their own businessmen as an organizer. He can generate local support for any program to improve the "climate for capital" much more effectively than an outsider would be able to do.

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for the man who wants more...

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ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 30th, 1959, a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable June 5th, 1959 to shareholders of record at the close of business May 11th, 1959.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
April 30, 1959 *Secretary*

ance of and support for a constructive community improvement and development program. Once the support of the municipal council is obtained, along with their agreement to make the most effective use of public relations, once the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce takes over the task of boosting the "good place to do business" aspect, once the local editors, bankers, lawyers and other professional people actively begin to support, and if necessary to initiate, community projects, then the program is well on its way. Support from the general public then readily should be given.

With this kind of support the organizer will find his ability to attract new industry greatly improved. By being able to shift the emphasis of his prospecting program from the dollar aspects of materials, markets and men to the intangible values of "a good place in which to work and live", he will be placing his city, town or village in active competition for the available new industries.

It is no longer sufficient just to provide information on labor supply, wage rates, available raw materials, municipal services, present industries, transportation, available sites and local administration. Equal emphasis must be given to population growth and characteristics, housing conditions, the attitude of the people towards new industry, the availability of local financing towards the construction of new plant buildings, local retail facilities, schools, churches, social activities and recreational features.

In September, 1958, it was announced by Cleaver-Brooks Co. of Milwaukee that they had chosen Stratford, Ontario as the site for their Canadian plant. They would be constructing a building of 25,000 square feet and an overall investment of $900,000 was expected to be required before operations began. This is an example of the size of industry which best can be attracted to smaller centres. Using a checklist, they reviewed a great many sites, finally narrowing down their choice to three. Of these Stratford was chosen because it presented the best overall picture and required the least compromise. The factors were as follows:

1. Nearness to markets;
2. Proximity to population centres;
3. Competitive wage structure;
4. Good truck and rail transportation facilities;
5. Access to and availability of raw materials;
6. Availability of land upon which to build and to expand;
7. Good public utilities to the site area;
8. Presence of adequate services to complement their new plant;
9. Pleasant living facilities with good schools and good local and adjacent recreational areas;

President, Mutual Life of Canada

E. A. Rieder, F.S.A.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada on May 7, Edward A. Rieder, F.S.A. was elected President of the Company to succeed the late Harry L. Guy.

Mr. Rieder, who is a native of Kitchener, Ontario, joined The Mutual Life in 1931, following graduation from the University of Toronto with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. A fellow of the Society of Actuaries, he has had a distinguished career with the Company during the past twenty-eight years. He served in the Actuarial, Group and Reassurance Departments for some time before his appointment as Assistant Actuary in 1938. He was appointed Associate Actuary in 1945, Actuary in 1948, Assistant General Manager and Actuary in 1954, Assistant General Manager in 1956, and Vice-President and General Manager in 1958. He was elected to the Board of Directors in January, 1959 and in February was elected Executive Vice-President. Mr. Rieder is a Past-President of the Canadian Association of Actuaries and has served on a number of committees of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

He is active in community affairs in his home city, is a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital Commission and is a Past-President of the Gyro Club.

10. Adequate law enforcement;
11. Churches and a church-going populace;
12. Stable labor supply;
13. Labor supply capable of being trained in the skilled trades;
14. Non-discriminatory tax structure;
15. Local government support and interest in new business;
16. Sympathetic public awareness of business problems;
17. Civic pride in the community;
18. Enterprising press and radio;
19. Cooperative attitude on the part of businessmen in the area;
20. Last—and perhaps most intangible—an aura of quiet confidence in the future.

The last twelve factors all fall within the "climate for capital".

Champlain

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

route all the way from New York into the St. Lawrence, some day ocean liners will travel Lake Champlain.

Canada will have a part in Vermont's celebration this summer, since a "canoecade" is to follow this old waterway from St. Jean. Twenty-four birchbark canoes, built by Cree Indians, and carrying sixty men, will land at Isle La Motte, then at Burlington, Vergennes and Crown Point, N.Y., and at Ticonderoga, on July 26, will re-enact Champlain's fight with the Iroquois. The ghosts of the Iroquois warriors who used to descend on the French settlements by that channel will perhaps be watching. They paddled a pretty mean canoe themselves.

Most Canadians will be coming a more conventional way, by car. They have a choice of several routes, through the Champlain Islands, directly down Route 7 by Philipsburg, or farther east, through Newport, on Lake Memphramagog. The oldtimers tell stories of how a lot of gentlemen whom the American authorities regarded with disfavor used to come down that lake, bearing with them various liquid refreshments. The amount of liquor now alleged to have come that way would, it seems, have filled the lake bed. However now this is a peaceful border, and through beautiful scenery. Those who like the less crowded ways can drive to Quebec's Eastern Townships and proceed south to Smuggler's Notch on the east side of Mount Mansfield. Some will prefer to go to Plattsburgh and cross to Burlington by the ferry, with the Adirondacks behind them and the Green Mountains ahead.

The new Thruway being built with federal aid is the first really modern highway the state has had. It will start at the Canadian line, following roughly Route 7, and will divide below Burlington, with

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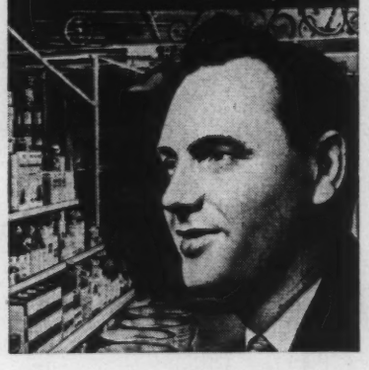

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one branch crossing the state to the Connecticut Valley and the other going straight south toward the Berkshires in Massachusetts.

But whatever route the traveller takes, he will do well to turn off it once in a while, to explore the byways. They will not be made of smooth cement, but they will be black-top, or sometimes gravel on which the dust has been laid. They will lead to green village commons with white churches and small town libraries, they will climb hills beside little brooks, they will open out into wide places from which the mountains can be viewed, and they will offer pleasant picnic spots.

Along Route 7, if one sticks to this main highway, are three college towns, Burlington, Middlebury and Bennington, all with interesting libraries and museums. At Shelburne, just below Burlington, is the antique collection to end all antique collections, a museum that includes a covered bridge and a paddlewheel steamer. South of Middlebury is the turn-off to Lake Dunmore, where a fine public beach on one of the loveliest lakes is part of a state park. Proctor has a show of marble carvings, and the quarries that the marble came out of. There are motels and inns all the way.

There are stout souls who maintain that the best way to see Vermont is by the Long Trail—and they are not all Boy Scouts, not all athletes. This footpath which follows the main range of the Green Mountains, with side paths to the higher summits, runs from the Canadian border to Massachusetts. But one need not go the whole way, once embarked on it, for several roads cross the state and so the Long Trail, as at Brandon, Woodstock and Wallingford. A person who simply wants a day's walk can start in at one of these crossings.

There are several state forests where camping is allowed, and the Green Mountain National Forest covers a large part of central Vermont south of Rutland. One of the best locations for camping with a car is the Hapgood Pond in Peru; from it as a base of operations one can enjoy tramps in the woods and swimming at a well-kept beach.

There are a few fashionable resorts, of which the best known is Manchester, with its famous hotel, its golf links, and its scenic drive to the top of Mt. Equinox. But the emphasis is mostly on simpler entertainment, on small inns and camping places, with easy access to the out-of-doors. The visitor can find almost any kind of accommodation he looks for, and he will get what he pays for. If he chooses wisely, he will get a lot more, in the pleasures of outdoor living in beautiful surroundings.

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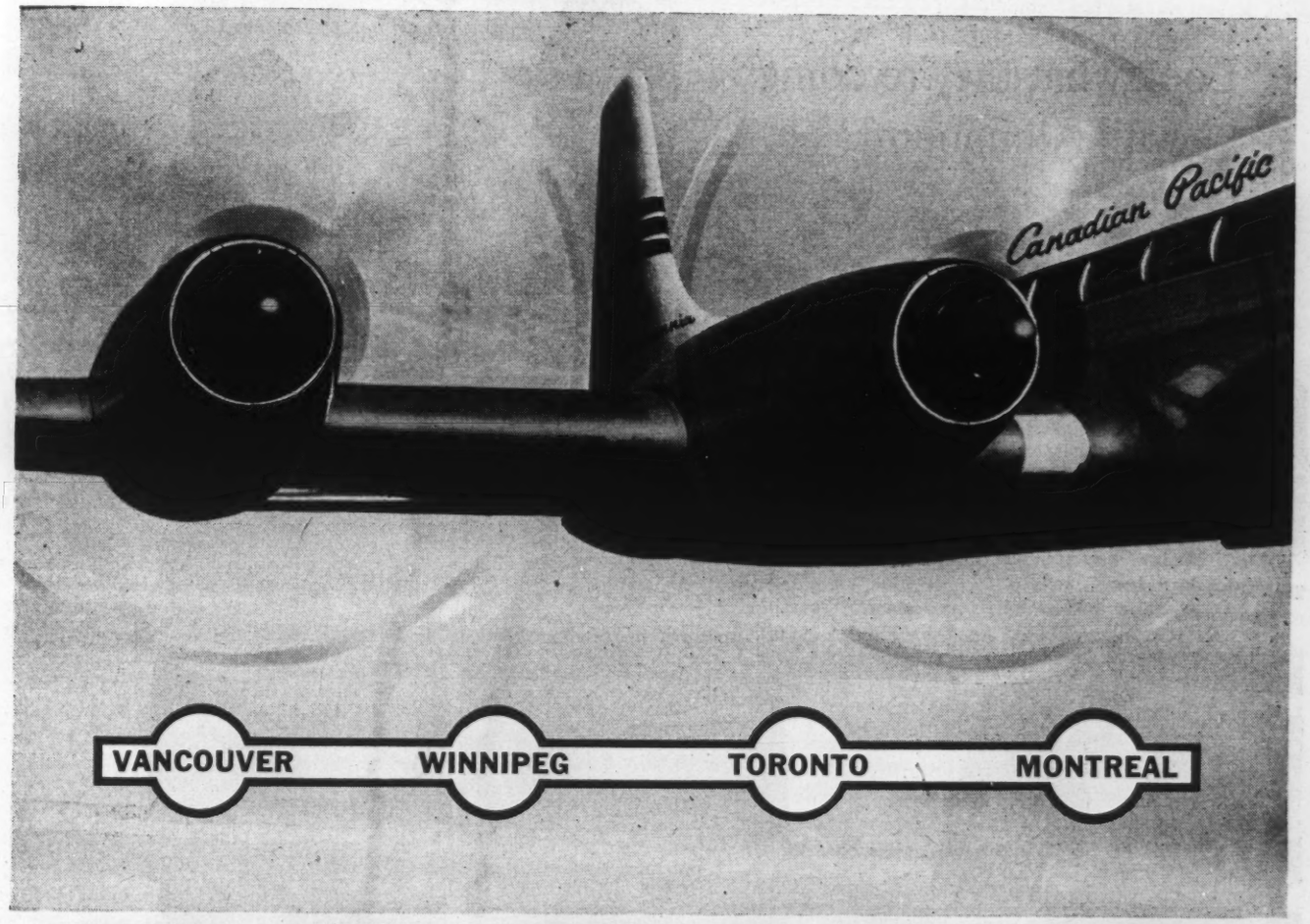

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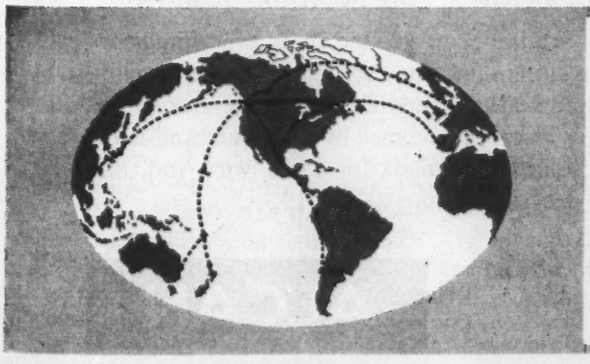

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Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

Field Day for Second Guessers

THE WHITE PAPER on Defence (actually it was a white, 52-page booklet), published recently by National Defence Minister George Pearkes, drew far more criticism than praise. This was to be expected. Although Canada has not been attacked in more than 150 years and has never made war except as a relatively minor member of a grand alliance, this country seems to incubate military strategists as profusely, if not as qualitatively, as Old Prussia. The result is that, with the possible exception of the CBC, no branch or agency of government is worked over so thoroughly by volunteer advisers and second-guessers as the Department of National Defence.

Generally, these voluble critics of the nation's arms policy divide into three groups:

The Loyal Oppositon: This currently consists of the Liberal and CCF party spokesmen, although the Tories filled the role and performed in exactly the same manner when they were on the outside. As they see it, their constitutional function is to find fault with government proposals. And nowhere can they enjoy such a field day as with the items in a Defence White Paper. Let the RCAF get a dollar more than the Army and the opposition can wail that the gallant foot-soldier (Remember Vimy Ridge and Dieppe!) is being cruelly neglected. But if the Army edges the Air Force, the government planners are Colonel Blimps, blind to the realities of modern war. Recently a whole new field has opened for critical manoeuvre: the rocket vs. aircraft debate. The Diefenbaker Government, after long and painful deliberation, scrapped the Arrow fighter plane to invest in missiles. So the Opposition has leaped predictably to espouse the manned aircraft and damn Diefenbaker for failure to turn out swarms of fighter planes.

Obviously, no defence policy could be devised to quell such criticism as this. Indeed, it would probably go on even if George Pearkes or some successor in the defence ministry should one day write a White Paper, unveiling the ultimate weapon that could destroy all our enemies at the touch of a button and protect our shores and skies at a cost of $1.98. Immediately some opposition critic would be bound to spring up in Parliament, charge waste and extravagance and claim that under his party's management the gadget could be produced for $1.49.

The Super Nationalists: This group might also be dubbed the Let's-Be-A-Major-Power Club. Its leading philosophers are the strident editorial writers of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. Its common characteristic is steadfast refusal to face the fact that Canada today is as defensively dependent upon the U.S. Air Force as she once was on the Royal Navy. The only defence policy that would satisfy this group would be some miracle to graduate Canada into the forefront of the H-Bomb powers, ideally a few bombs and a few rockets stronger than the U.S. Unfortunately, our population, our industry and our resources are not likely to make this goal attainable for several centuries. In the long interval, the Super-Nationalists are certain to be miserable and to bemoan the inadequacy of any defence policy that settles for less.

The Old Pros: These are some of the retired members of the General Staff and assorted other old soldiers who refuse to fade away. Instead, they plod about the country filling in the dull wait between pension cheques with guest shots on TV panel shows and lectures to Kiwanians about the sorry state of the defence establishment now that they are no longer there to mastermind it. A perfect example of this type of brasshat is Britain's Viscount Montgomery. We have our share of these bores in Canada and they are especially active when a new White Paper on Defence is published.

All these native military experts have been in full cry in the newspapers and on the air ever since Pearkes laid the latest White Paper on the desks in the House of Commons. By this time they have probably succeeded in persuading a goodly number of citizens that the Tories have effected drastic changes (most of them calamitous, of course) in the nation's defence policy.

Actually, there is only one basic change laid down in the White Paper and it is one that deserves unanimous approval. It is the long-overdue decision to train the Regular and Reserve Army in survival operations. In the future, if this country ever is under Atomic attack, there will be a disciplined, coordinated military force available to direct evacuations, restore utilities, maintain law and order, etc. This is obviously a role for the army and one of prime importance in any Atomic war. It is just a little frightening to realize that Ottawa has waited until now to adopt this sensible policy.

Other than this, there is no basic difference between the defence posture planned by the Tories and that taken by their Liberal predecessors. As before, Canada's defence effort is aimed at three main objectives:

1. Defence against attack on the North American continent. Here, the Tory Government will follow the pattern of Canada-U.S. co-operation begun by the Liberals in the joint construction and manning of the Arctic radar defences. Inevitably, for maximum effectiveness, the integration of the two nations' defence forces will grow closer. The Air Forces were welded last year in the North American Air Defence Command; missile bases, electronic firing systems and nuclear weapon stockpiles will be co-ordinated or shared in the future.

2. Collective defence in NATO. Here again the Tories follow their predecessors' basic policy, maintaining with little or no change our commitments in Europe and the North Atlantic. The only noteworthy innovations will be to beef up the Army Brigade Group in Europe with Lacrosse guided missiles and to strengthen North Atlantic seaward defences with more ships and aircraft for anti-submarine action.

3. Assistance to the United Nations. Canadian participation in UN military and peace missions was inaugurated by the Liberals (in Korea and the Middle East). The Diefenbaker Government is, if possible, even more enthusiastic about the UN peace force idea, demonstrating this enthusiasm most recently by pressing for UN intervention in the Berlin crisis. Members of the Canadian Regular Army and Air Force are currently serving in the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. The present Government's White Paper serves notice that other units and equipment would readily be made available for UN service wherever and whenever the need arises.

Canada's defence appropriation this year will total $1,680,194,006, a creditable 30 per cent of the entire national budget. The nation is following a consistent defence policy. We have avoided change for purely domestic political reasons but at the same time we have not resisted change, even though it was painful and unpopular (e.g. the Arrow cancellation) when technological advances and the national security demanded it. Such a policy deserves much wider support and much less of the niggling and ill-founded criticism it has evoked across the country.

Point of View

Suburbanites Are People

THERE IS STILL another in the magazine which came this morning—another prophetic treatise on the Peril that is Suburbia. Last week it was some concerned psychologist warning us that our sex life is becoming hopelessly perverted. The week before, an earnest soul vented his wrath against the suburban wives' Coffee Party. This latest effort approaches it from a new angle—that of the blight which suburban living is casting on our innocent children.

If the choice rested solely on inclination, my family would be living in a huge old farmhouse at the end of a long lane that filled in with drifts in December and remained impassable until mid-April. But always there have been considerations other than our peculiar predisposition for the secluded life; and the most recent of our flittings lands us in a neat little house in a suburb of this fast-growing Ontario city, Kingston.

On that first morning, when we cruised along the boulevards in search of our future home, Suburbia was just a bewildering montage of picture-windows, all alike, all expressionless. But as the months eased by, we began to make the discovery which would seem to mean nothing to the rising army of experts writing their surveys on suburban living—the knowledge that behind every one of the identical picture-windows, there are people. No nicer people than those we knew in that northern town. No more poisonous than our neighbors in that Toronto apartment. Just people.

Maybe they do have a terrible sex life, as the psychiatrists say. Maybe they are warring with their own biology. If so, the marvel is that so many of them manage to remain relatively healthy-minded while the battle is on. Like any cross-section of people anywhere, a small minority of suburban dwellers seek refuge from their tensions in the psychiatrist's office. But the overwhelming majority of them meet each day as it comes, wring what they can from it of pleasure and profit, and when night overtakes them sink wearily into the luxury of home, mortgaged though it may be. Here and there the home-spun aspirin may be supplanted by the more sophisticated tranquilizer; but for the most part, we don't take our tensions too seriously, and we don't expect our personal problems to disappear. We accept them as the stuff of which life is made.

Existence isn't wildly exciting here, granted; yet there are few of us who are bored. True, the husbands drive off after breakfast and don't return until evening. But that has been the way of things since the early days of this country's history, when your great-grandfather and mine tucked a package of salt-pork sandwiches into his mackinaw pockets and set off for the woods in the cold light of dawn to fell trees until nightfall. The woman was left alone in the log cabin with the children, to cope with such daily incidentals as storms, failing wood-fires, frozen water-pails, feverish infants, and the occasional stray wolf or Indian.

Both parties were too busy to give much thought to such subjects as the crossing of the sex roles, or the death-blow which the day's long absence might have dealt to his patriarchial function of ruler and protector. But when night closed in, and the fires were banked, and they lay together in the safe warmth of the feather-bed, they both knew who was head of the household, as surely as they had known it throughout the long separate hours of that day. And when by some turn of fate it was not the male, he went on clearing the forest just the same; for he must have realized that to come home at noon instead of at nightfall would not alter the situation one iota.

Here in Suburbia, the household falls with ease into the modern translation of this patriarchial pattern. Like our grandmothers before us, we learn from day-to-day experience that a man does not have to be in his home to be master of it. Up and down our streets, there are dozens of ultra-modern houses where the mother's last, desperate, effective stand is in the old-fashioned warning, "If you don't do as I say, I'll speak to your father when he comes home!" For every suburban husband who leaves his wife to mow the lawn, there are ten who wouldn't allow their wives to touch the power-mower because it's too expensive a tool for her to tamper with. And when the toilet overflows to flood the bathroom, eighty per cent of us still solve the problem temporarily by admonishing, "Close the door on it, children! We won't touch a thing until Daddy comes home! He'll know what to do!"

People 'neighbor', in the suburbs. They neighbor in much the same fashion as our parents neighbored when we were children growing up in a blissfully unplanned community. Our parents didn't confuse neighbors and friends. Neighbors were a part of daily life like the sun and rain; and as such they were there in time of need. They met over the garden fence, to lend pleasure to a few leisurely moments, to enjoy one another in easy companionship. But seldom did neighbors dream of exchanging intimate family problems. If one had debts, the matter was confined to the husband and wife who had to meet the debts. If there was friction in a marriage, the details were guarded jealously by the couple involved.

It made for solid relationships — that kind of neighborliness. It was rooted in a recognition of the basic privacy of one's home and family; in acceptance of the individual's right to struggle just as long as he could with his own problems. It may be that one of the soundest aspects of suburban living is the tendency to neighbor in this way. When suburban wives get together of a morning, for the most part they talk a good deal of nothing. They relax, and chitter-chatter about inconsequential things. They don't set out to involve a neighbor in a marital problem or a family crisis. Those are left between each husband and wife, where they belong.

Drive down any street, on the outskirts of any Canadian city, and you'll count them into the thousands—the bright new homes, so stereotyped and all-of-a-pattern. But pause before you sweep their occupants together into a kind of third sex known as Suburbanites. They are people. Behind each mortgaged door there is a family, quite unlike any other family anywhere. They are the average, ordinary people who live in the suburbs—the overwhelming majority of men and women who never get into the psychiatrist's office. Maybe they are sick with an insidious new illness that threatens the national health. If they are, it's still a pleasure to live among them and know them as our neighbors.

BLANCHE P. GARRETT

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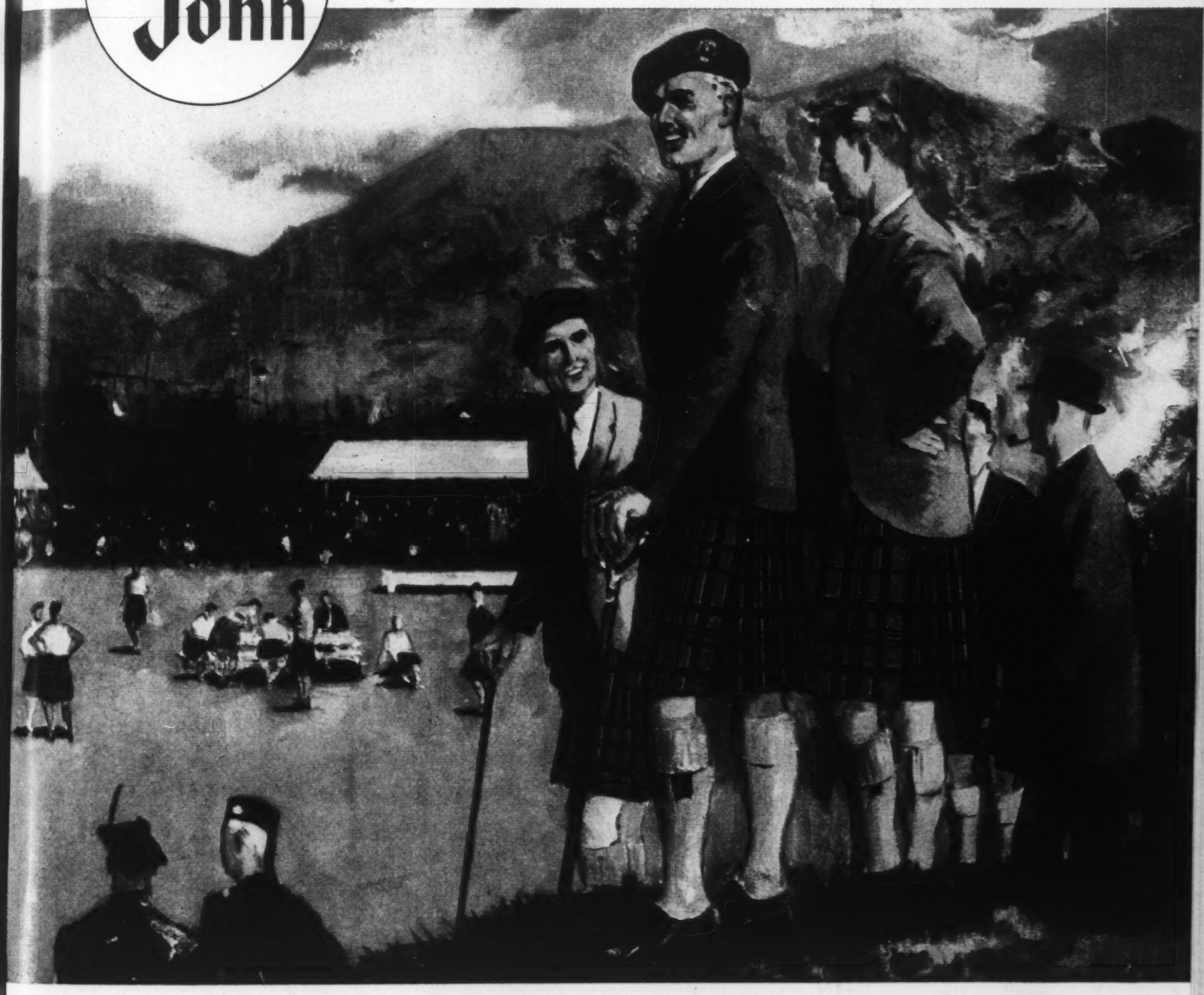

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